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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

'FHA' for Farm Buyers? Chain Tax Ruled Out; 'Preview' Clipper Lands

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 19, 1939

Committee Favors U. S. Loans for Buying Farms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Agriculture Committee approved today a bill by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma under which the Federal Government could underwrite $350,000,000 of private loans for the purchase of farms on a theory similar to that followed in the home loan field by the Federal Housing Administration.

Keystone Court Invalidates Graduated Tax

HARRISBURG (AP)—Pennsylvania's Supreme Court declared unconstitutional today a graduated tax on chain stores and theaters.

Passengers Moved to 'Ferry' for Paris

MARSEILLE, France (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper landed at 3:22 p. m. (9:22 a. m., E. S. T.) today at Marignone Airport on its passenger "preview" flight from the United States.

Eighteen American journalists were transferred from the flying boat to an Air France ferry plane for a two-hour flight to Paris, where a formal welcome for them had been arranged by officials of the Government, Air France, and Pan American Airways. [Details: Page 2.]

Rivers Bill Gains; Connecticut Project Out

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate Commerce Subcommittee today approved an omnibus rivers and harbors bill authorizing $407,855,600 of projects, or $324,007,500 more than amount voted by the House. The bill provides no funds, leaving the question of initial appropriations to be acted upon next year.

The Subcommittee rejected unanimously a proposal offered by Senators David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge (R), both of Massachusetts, to authorize improvement of the Connecticut River above Hartford. Cost of this project had been estimated at $13,000,000.

Whalen Says $155,000,000 Fair Is Over Top

NEW YORK (AP)—Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair, says the $155,000,000 exposition, most expensive in history, "has already gone over the top." He reported the total attendance through June 15 as 8,087,595, of which 5,852,251 were paid admissions.

U. S. Gains 950,568 Church Members in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1939 edition of the Yearbook of American Churches gives membership in organized religion in the United States as 52,378,026 last year, an increase of 950,568. It said 32,940,965 were members of Protestant churches, 15,492,016 of the Roman Catholic Church, and 2,930,332 of Jewish congregations. The figures covered persons 13 or older.

Royal Couple Makes Up Sleep; Liner Slips On

ABOARD THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth sped homeward today, catching up on the rest and sleep they lost in their ceremony-filled visit to Canada and the United States. At 7 a. m., E. S. T., this liner was more than 800 miles east of Newfoundland, slipping along beneath cloud-flecked skies at 20 knots. A warm south wind swept the decks. [Details: Page 2.]

Portugal's President Making Tour of Empire

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Guns ashore and at sea boomed farewell as Portugal's President, Gen. Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, sailed for Africa June 17 on a three-month, 14,000-mile tour of empire consolidation. His first stop will be at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, June 23. On July 26 he will reach Lourenco Marques, Capital of Mozambique, and a trip by rail to South Africa will begin Aug. 14. President Carmona, invited to the Union of South Africa by King George VI of Great Britain, will be the first foreign chief of state to visit that commonwealth.

Industry Gets New Research Tool Using Light

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—A new research tool for industry, which tells unseen properties and secrets of rocks and minerals by the way they reflect light, was announced to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today at the beginning of a five-day meeting with about 250 papers on 12 branches of natural science.

Hull Says U. S. Watches 'Aspects' in China

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, formally expressed today the concern of the United States with "broader aspects" of developments at Tientsin, China, where the Japanese Army has blockaded British and French concessions. He told reporters the Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo, Eugene Dooman, had suggested that the good offices of the American Consul General at Tientsin, John K. Caldwell, be used in mediation. [Details: Page 4.]

Tientsin Talks Proceed in London and Tokyo

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced today talks were being held simultaneously in London and Tokyo in an effort to find a basis for settlement of the Tientsin dispute. [Details Page 1.]

Chiang Found Confident by U. S. Ambassador

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—The American Ambassador to China, Nelson T. Johnson, today made his first call since returning from the United States upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other Government leaders. All were high in confidence, Mr. Johnson declared, and none displayed the slightest sign of defeatism. The Ambassador did not discuss the Tientsin crisis.

U. S. Fleet Off China for Summer Maneuvers

CHEFOO, China (AP)—The United States Asiatic Fleet, with 2,000 officers and men, arrived here today for summer maneuvers in North China waters. Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Tientsin from Peiping and experienced no difficulty at the barricaded entrance to the British Concession, blockaded by Japanese for the sixth day.

Poland to Deport 3 Germans in Danzig Area

WARSAW (AP)—Polish authorities issued deportation orders today to three important German landowners in the Polish Sea district bordering the Free City of Danzig. A night meeting of young farmers here turned into an anti-German demonstration. [Germany Steps Softly in Danzig: Page 5.]

Yehia's Visit Indicates Turkish-Egyptian Pact

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Abdel Fatah Yehia Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, left for Ankara yesterday for a series of talks which observers believed would be the forerunner of a Turkish-Egyptian pact supplementing the new British-Turkish mutual assistance agreement.

Franco to Demobilize Army Class of 1934

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—The official State Gazette announced that the military class of 1934 will be demobilized the week beginning June 25. Six classes previously demobilized since the end of the war averaged 70,000 men, accounting for 420,000 of Gen. Francisco Franco's Army of 1,000,000.

Kennedy Explains Delay on Cotton Barter

LONDON (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said today the British-American cotton barter deal was being held up because of intricate negotiations with British colonial officials, but he added that it probably would be completed soon.

Britain Strives To 'Localize' Tientsin Issue

Premier acts in 'closest touch with U. S. and France' to prevent the dispute spreading.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Acting in "closest touch with the French and American Governments," Britain is centering all its diplomatic efforts on attempts to prevent the Tientsin dispute from growing into a broader conflict with Japan.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told an anxious House of Commons today that Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, was seeing the Japanese Ambassador, and that the British Ambassador to Tokyo "is endeavoring to clarify the position with the Japanese Government." It was evident from the general tenor of the Prime Minister's reply to a series of parliamentary questions that the Cabinet takes the position that there is still good grounds for seeking to confine the crisis to Tientsin and reach a solution of it by negotiation.

Local Settlement Sought

"It is still hoped that a local settlement will be found possible," Mr. Chamberlain said in explaining that the original demand for the handing over of four accused Chinese has been "confused by the introduction of high issues of general policy," but he added that no formal representations from the Japanese Government had yet been received on this subject.

"His Majesty's Government cannot but feel that the Japanese Government share their own desire not to widen the area of disagreement or to render more acute an already difficult situation," the Prime Minister declared. This statement was interpreted here as illustrating the Government's determination to neglect no effort to prevent the dispute from assuming still graver proportions.

Mr. Chamberlain made it clear, however, that the Government intends both to see that supplies of foodstuffs continue to reach the blockaded British subjects in Tientsin, and to stand firm on the wider issues. The Government, he said, is "fully alive to the reactions of the present dispute on the position of other British and International Settlements in China."

Alternate Measures

Naturally in view of the Government's policy in putting all emphasis on the hopes of reaching "a local settlement," no official information was available regarding the economic measures which may be contemplated if these hopes prove unfounded. Among the possible measures mentioned in informed circles are the closing of all British ports in the Far East to Japanese ships; an embargo on imports from and exports to Japan from England and the Empire; abolition of the most favored nation clause in so far as Japan is concerned, and the application of prohibitive import duties on Japanese goods; intensi-

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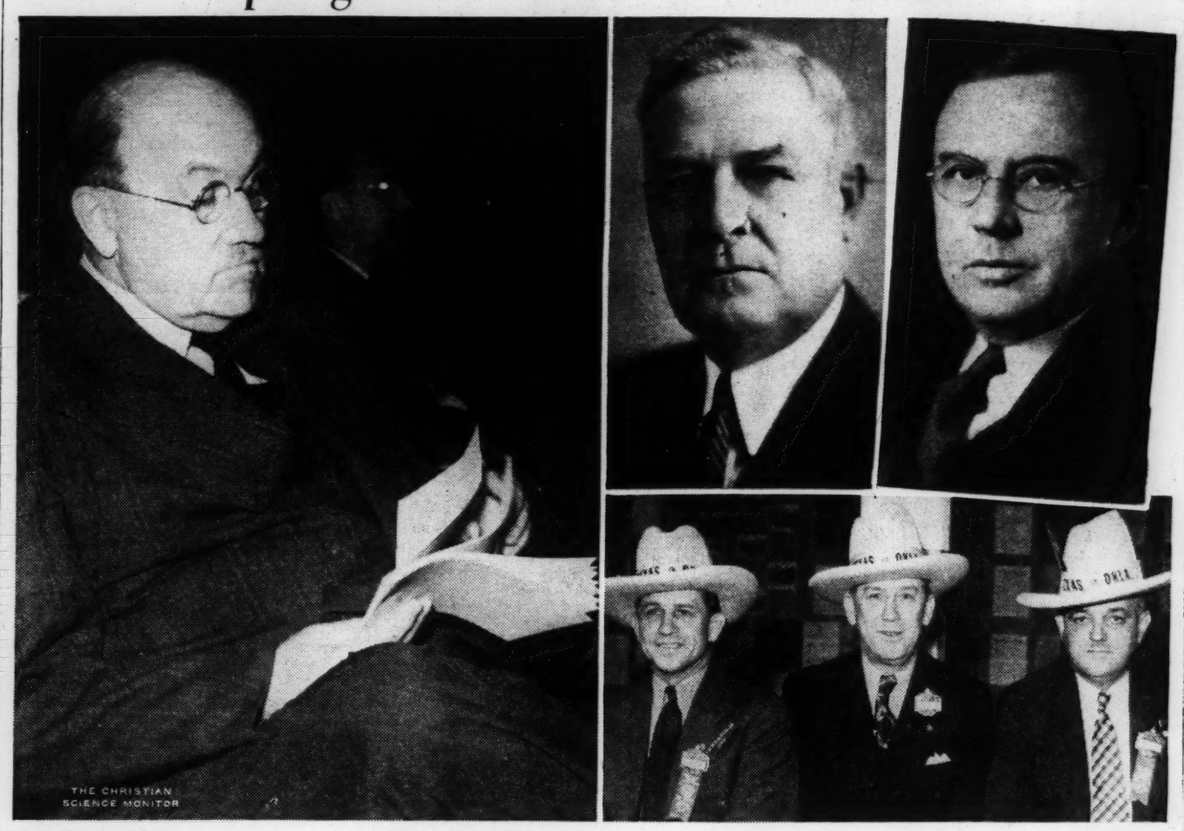
Tientsin Britons virtually imprisoned by Japan: Page 4.

Spotlighted at the Kiwanis Convention



By a Staff Photographer

Men Who Urge Unity for Freedom

Left: Ernest Lapointe, of Ottawa, Ont., Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada. Upper left: H. G. Hatfield, of Oklahoma City, Okla., President of Kiwanis International. Upper right: Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America. Lower right: Three delegates, Garner Collins, Joseph O. Naylor and George A. Reynolds, wearing the sombreros of the Texas-Oklahoma contingent. And in the background, unseen, are scores of business and professional men seeking unity.

Labor Alternative To Saltonstall Tax Being Considered

The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor was in session all day today, discussing the current State taxation situation, especially in reference to a proposed 1 per cent wage tax and a State lottery.

This is organized Labor's second attempt to suggest a partial alternative for Governor Leverett Saltonstall's 10-point tax program to raise $50,625,000 needed in running Massachusetts during 1939 and 1940.

The first proposal, for a state lottery, was made by Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Federation. Mr. Saltonstall replied with a prompt assurance that he would by no means support putting the State in the gambling business.

Approval of the wage tax was expressed today by E. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council. By relieving real estate taxation, the one per cent impost would stimulate building in Massachusetts, Mr. Johnson believes. He said that labor has always sought better conditions for working men and that it should now do its duty in bringing help to the less fortunate among the ranks of workers.

Nicholas P. Morrissey, president of the State Federation of Labor, is also supporting the proposal.

The Executive Council is the controlling body of the Federation and its endorsement would mean endorsement by its statewide membership.

Submarine Inquiry Hears Report of Open Air Valve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 19—That the main air induction valve failed to close while those on board were unaware of the danger was established by an expert before a Naval Board of Inquiry today as a possible cause for the sinking of the submarine Squalus.

Commander A. I. McKee, an expert on submarine design, told the Board of Inquiry that it is possible that the Squalus dove with the air valve wide open, admitting tons of water while the indicator board showed the valve closed and machinery functioning properly.

Following Commander McKee's testimony, the Board of Inquiry this afternoon went aboard the Sculpin, sister ship of the Squalus, to examine her air induction valve and supplementary machinery which is identical with that of the Squalus.

That the air valve was actually open was not established as the Naval Board commenced its investigation of what caused the sinking May 23 when 26 persons perished. But that it is a possible cause was presented.

Throughout the hearing today the Naval Board of four confined its investigation to possible failure of the Squalus' machinery as the cause of the disaster.

(Unofficially, the possibility of sabotage was emphatically discounted by Capt. W. F. Amsden. Before the hearing opened he told newspapermen that it would have been virtually impossible for anyone to get aboard and damage the submarine.)

The testimony of the expert, Commander McKee, today that the breakdown of the air induction machinery and the indicator board could have occurred, tended to substantiate previous and unofficial explanations of the sinking.

PARIS (AP)—The submarine Phenix, which sank June 15 in the China Sea with 71 men aboard, became a political issue here with controversy over sabotage possibilities.

Warships and tugs continued grappling outside Cam-Ranh Bay, off the coast of French Indo-China, where an oil spot gave a clue to the vessel's position, but were unable to find it.

Navy experts scorned sabotage suggestions, but the opposition press took up the idea.

Kiwanians Seek To Universalize Freedom's Urge

"If the world is to survive, some reasonable basis for international co-operation must be found," Ernest Lapointe, of Ottawa, Ontario, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada, warned Kiwanians today at the opening business session of the twenty-third annual meeting of Kiwanis International in Mechanics Building.

In a hall brave with flags and the Kiwanis colors, blue and gold, a ceiling made refreshingly cool by being closed off by 10,000 yards of dark blue bunting, the speaker read from a prepared speech that "ideologies are destructive to our liberties and the sound principles of self-government."

Mr. Lapointe's address was built around the convention theme, "Service Is Achievement," and a program through Thursday covering every-day problems in business, industry and citizenship and an exchange of ideas on community, state, national and international problems of concern to the 5,000 delegates.

"The only way to stop the spread of demagogic doctrines of violence and force," he declared, "is to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Speakers Call Graduates To World Roles

Gallup cites problems at Tufts commencement; Welles tells Brown men aims of democracy.

Confronted on the international front by open disregard of nations for rule of reason and justice and on national fronts by problems of crime, housing, unemployment, relief, traffic congestion, and city planning, the world needs the type of nonpartisan leadership which graduates of educational institutions are qualified to provide, if they will, according to Dr. George Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion, speaking at the eighty-third commencement exercises of Tufts College.

Sounding the theme of commencement observances along a broad New England educational front today, Dr. Gallup declared that "almost every community, however small, has its problems urgently in need of solution. If we in this country would approach our problems in a nonpartisan spirit, and if we could study the views of experts and relate the facts already at hand, we should be much nearer the solution of the ills of our times," he said.

Welles at Brown

On dozens of other college campuses, this year's wearers of the cap and gown listened to similar appeals for a more realistic approach to economic problems of the day. Picking up the thread of international discussions at the concluding event of Brown University's 171st Commencement week end, Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, cited peaceful relationships "which happily obtain among the 21 independent nations of the Western Hemisphere" as evidence there is a realistic approach to the problems of international relationships.

Yet across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Mr. Welles envisaged the "gradual disappearance of all those safeguards of civilization which over a period of many generations gradually had replaced the rule of brute force by the rule of reason, which we term international law." He advocated a closer banding together of American nations for the preservation of democratic principles which have made peace possible in the Western Hemisphere.

Referring to responsibilities of the growing generation to prove the permanency of democracy, the speaker stated: "In all probability these present years are the formative years. They will be the years which will determine whether the policy of closer relationships between the United States and the other nations of the New World is to grow or whether we shall once more draw apart as we have in some times past."

Duggan at Wellesley

Carrying out the general theme of contrast between the Americas under the democratic system of government and Europe under the rule of dictators, Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, told Wellesley graduates in the sixty-first commencement address that the "Western Hemisphere has become a recognized haven of peace."

Alluding to the alliance among Germany, Italy, and Japan and its possible effects upon the Americas, Dr. Duggan pointed out that he did not believe the foreign policy of Latin-American nations ever would be dictated by Reichsführer Hitler or Premier Mussolini. But this did not mean to Dr. Duggan that the Western Hemisphere had no need of concern for its peace and security.

The danger of the modern Holy Alliance to the Americas, he said, is that of the possible absorption by the Alliance, and particularly by Germany, of those islands in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Caribbean which now belong to democratic powers. He urged the reinterpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to cover the sovereignty of these islands, even though they now belong to some European power.

Wellesley Gets $142,607

Wellesley announced that $142,607 had been received in bequests and gifts during the last year. Mildred H. McAfee, President, conferred Bachelor of Arts degrees upon 265 seniors and graduate degrees upon 28.

Today's appeals for confidence and courage to fight the "blackness of current world conditions" were echoes of yesterday's baccalaureate addresses at commencement exercises at Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth. At Yale, Charles Seymour, President, said: "Public opinion demands leadership of instructed minds and critical intelligence. In a period of crisis, such as we are passing through, what hope is there of a happy issue if the most delicate problems are to be settled by mass hysteria?"

Among the 21 distinguished Americans receiving degrees from New England colleges were Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, Mrs. Anne Lindbergh, Robert L. Ripley, cartoonist, Deems Taylor, composer and author, and Fred T. Field, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Hoover Compares the Cost Of a Hoover and a Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Amid all the talk of budgets and double budgets, recoverable assets and irrecoverable spending, Herbert Hoover has been doing some figuring, and this week end through the Washington office of his secretary, Lawrence Ritchie, produces his own analysis of Hoover and Roosevelt fiscal practices. Mr. Hoover concludes:

1. That if Mr. Hoover had taxed the country as heavily as Mr. Roosevelt, he not only would have had no deficit but would have had a surplus of $9,938,000,000 and thus wiped out over half of the national debt of his time.

2. That the irrecoverable expenditures (omitting recoverable loans and capital spending) of the four Hoover years were $13,427,000,000, while the irrecoverable expenditures of the last four Roosevelt years are $34,210,000,000.

3. That the Roosevelt spending has increased not only for relief and social measures, but in every single branch of Government except veterans.

4. That taxes and other income of the Hoover period totaled $11,325,000,000, while Roosevelt collections for the last four years' term are $22,725,000,000.

How He Figures It

He figures that the debt to be paid by the taxpayer is measured by the increase in the national debt minus recoverable loans and capital subscriptions. Switching from fiscal years to the dates of their respective inaugurations, Mr. Hoover concludes as follows:

Hoover	
National debt March 4, 1929	$17,378,000,000
National debt March 4, 1933	20,858,000,000
Increase	3,480,000,000
Deduct Recoverable Loans	2,459,000,000
Hoover deficit payable by taxpayers	1,021,000,000
Roosevelt	
National debt March 4, 1933	$20,858,000,000
National debt estimated by Mr. Roosevelt at July 1, 1940	44,458,000,000
Increase	23,600,000,000
Deduct recoverable loans as estimated by Mr. Roosevelt at July 1, 1940	3,339,000,000
Roosevelt deficit payable by taxpayers	20,261,000,000

The Roosevelt Program

In reply to these figures, President Roosevelt would probably lay stress on two things: the need for relief spending which he encountered whereas in Mr. Hoover's period the resources of cities, States, and private individuals or groups had not been drained; much of the Roosevelt deficit, while not directly recoverable, may be interpreted as national assets in the way of great

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This Changing World

The Tientsin Incident—The Japanese Try the Same Bluff That the British Called 18 Months Ago—'Asking' for a Boycott

By H. B. Elliston

Whether Japan is merely bluffing or not at Tientsin must be left for time to prove. But it so happens that every time the foreign powers have called its bluff Japan has backed down. This happened at Amoy, though the Japanese are now trying to starve out the International Settlement there. And it has happened likewise at Tientsin, scene of the present conflict.

The story about Tientsin never seems to have got into the newspapers. I had it myself some months ago from a correspondent friend on the spot who obtained the details too late to be serviceable. The incident occurred in January, 1938. The Japanese military had demanded then, as they are demanding now, the handing over of a Chinese who lived in the British Concession. He was accused of having carried on anti-Japanese activities. The British refused. Thereupon, the Japanese declared that, unless the man was handed over by 4 o'clock the following afternoon, they would storm the Concession, and take him by force.

The British commander, Brigadier-General Hopwood, who had only 650 British troops under him, telegraphed to R. G. Howe, British Chargé d'Affaires at Shanghai, for instructions. Mr. Howe communicated with the Foreign Office in London, and word promptly came back to General Hopwood that he was to defend the Concession, even if that meant sacrificing every man under his command. General Hopwood so informed the Japanese. And, suiting the deed to the word, he started preparations for a spirited resistance to the threatened invasion. Then, just before the ultimatum was due to expire, the Japanese discovered they had been misunderstood, and the affair blew over.

* * *

Such a "humiliation" is bound to be a bitter memory for the Japanese militarists. "Face" is all-important in the Far East, and in this war the Japanese have lost plenty of it. Apart from the need from the militarists' standpoint to avenge the January, 1938, "insult," they are under the necessity of acquiring some face with both the Chinese and their own people. For months they have had nothing to show for the endless adventure in China. I mean nothing compared with the vast expenditure of Japanese lives and resources. As a result, both Japanese and Chinese must have obtained a new measure of Japanese military pretensions.

What the Japanese have found is what every competent observer could have told them long ago—that, in a simile I have often used here, China really presents a vast cushion to any invader. Sit on it in one place, and it comes out again in another. How literally true such a figure of speech has turned out to be! A new China is sticking up again in the West, and the sight of it irresistibly inspires a paraphrase of a popular song: "Have you ever see a 'country' walking?" Blindly, therefore, the Japanese are turning on the foreigner to make him yield the "face" that China is making them lose. Throwing the foreigner out would impress the Chinese people more than a thousand battles, and, moreover, would revive a perverted pride in Japan in its military invincibility.

* * *

So the Japanese are turning on the foreigner in his citadels in China, the leaseholds of foreign trade and residence. These foreign ghettos dotting the face of China have been described many times. In them most of China's outside business is done. If they could be abolished, then foreigners would have to live in the port cities on Japan's own terms. Tantalus never had such a grape dangled over him. In addition, the foreign concessions must be breeding grounds for Chinese resistance, despite the strictest foreign police supervision. Thus the Japanese could speed up Japanization in the ports if they could wipe out the foreign leaseholds. It is evident that there's a good deal of tangible advantage to be gained by the present threat in addition to "face."

This time the British have tried to save a collision at Tientsin by making, belatedly, a succession of peace offers. Arbitration has even been suggested. But the Japanese have turned them all down, and seem intent upon forcing the British at least to defer to the Japanese in managing their own concession. This is apparently what is meant by the nebulous demand for British co-operation. In the meantime they are trying to starve out the Concession. It is a war measure, pure and simple; and the British, with one eye occupied with Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini, are in a tough spot.

In this dilemma a way out is suggested in messages from London. That is to tell the Japanese bluntly that, unless they call off their blockade, the British will use the same medicine against Japan, namely, a boycott. Maybe that will give the Nippon leaders pause. For the boycott once started might spread to other peoples who have long found it intolerable to support with their own goods the Japanese attempt to wreck a civilization.

British Strive to Localize Threatening Tientsin Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

fied support of Chinese currency and attack on the controls of Japanese currency in China. There is no official indication, however, as to which, if any, of this list of possible measures actually is receiving serious consideration by the Government.

Two primary factors govern British policy in the present Far Eastern crisis.

First is the question of whether Japan will be content to consider the Tientsin blockade as merely a local incident, or whether Tokyo will insist on expanding the issue to include the whole problem of British extra territorial rights in China.

The second major factor is the extent which the United States is willing and ready to join Britain in any retaliatory action which may become necessary.

If the Tientsin dispute can be "localized," if it can be confined to the original issue of handing over the four Chinese sought by Japanese authorities, then Whitehall is convinced that a settlement, though thorny, should be perfectly possible. In official circles today opinions are expressed that the latest reports from Tokyo indicate that the Japanese Government, although it announces its support of local authorities at Tientsin, might perhaps, be satisfied with a settlement which "prevented recurrence" of such incidents as the sheltering of Chinese.

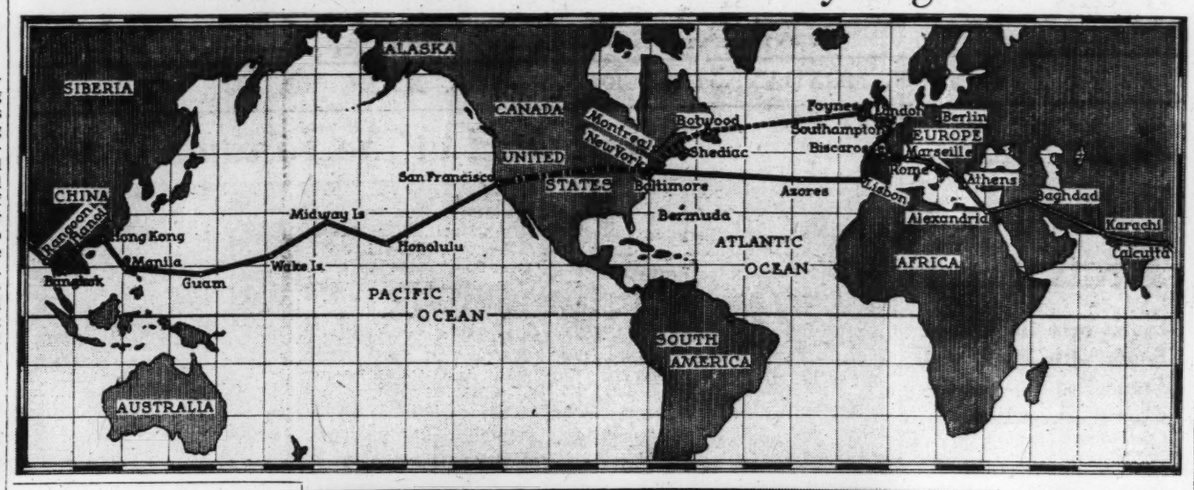
Shies at Showdown

There is little doubt that the British Government is deeply desirious of avoiding a showdown with the Japanese at the present moment over the Tientsin blockade. In the first place, the European situation itself is already sufficiently complicated. Negotiations with the Soviet Government aimed at bringing Russia into the anti-aggression front are, according to apparently reliable reports received in Paris, making "practically no progress." It is understood that Russia is standing pat on its demands that full military assistance from Britain and France must be immediate and automatic in case of any act of aggression against the smaller Baltic States or any threat to their independence and this in the view of the Soviet Government. According to the latest information the British Government still hesitates to go quite this far, but in Whitehall confidence is still expressed that an agreement will untimately be reached.

A still more important reason why Britain is reluctant to see a showdown over the Tientsin blockade is that in this particular instance American interests are not directly threatened. The British Government is perfectly aware how great would be the American Administration's difficulties in face of the old cry against pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire. It is realized that any economic action, to be effective, would have to be carried out with the co-operation of the United States and that military action—in the present state of European tension—would be virtually out of question with any assurance that it would be backed by the United States Navy.

Thus, the course that the Far Eastern crisis will follow is seen here as depending on whether Japan forces the expansion of the issue from a local incident into the broader question of the status of foreign settlements in China. Although there is naturally a feeling here that American interests are just as much at stake in Tientsin as British interests, it is realized that the threat to the United States must be fairly direct before the American Government is likely to take even parallel economic action against the Japanese.

First Round-the-World Air-Mail Letter by Regular Routes



Direct Air Mail Over Continuous 24,000-Mile Route Becomes Actuality

On the map, the solid line represents the part of this mail service flown by Pan American Airways—13,000 miles—more than half the total. The broken line is the northern Pan American route to Ireland and Britain. The dot-dash line is the 3,000-mile domestic air-mail link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The double line shows the 9,000-mile route operated by Air France and Britain's Imperial Airways, linking Europe and the Orient.

The lower picture is of the first round-the-world air-mail letter by regular routes. It is addressed to the aviation editor of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston.

Oil Expropriation Law Outlined As Applied in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Expropriation by the Chilean Government of American and British oil distributing interests, of which official warning has been given, is authorized by a law promulgated on May 17, 1932. An executive decree would be sufficient to enforce this law, which reserves to the State, alone or in association with national companies, the exclusive right of importing and distributing petroleum, and its derivatives and substitutes.

Article 2 defines a national company as one whose partners or shareholders must be of Chilean nationality to at least 70 per cent; and all directors, and at least 75 per cent of the capital must be Chilean.

In the event of the business being delegated by the State to private concerns, the State will not contribute any capital nor will it guarantee the capital invested; but it will receive 75 per cent of the profits derived from any department of the business.

The concession will not be for more than 17 years. Half of the directors plus one must be representatives of the State, appointed by the President of the Republic. At least one director must represent the coal industry.

The price of gasoline or other products cannot be raised without the consent of the majority of the directors and of all the State representatives on the Board.

Article 5 authorizes the President of the Republic to expropriate, subject to compensation determined by law, all the plant, transport material, tanks, and piping, with the stocks of the present concerns "as of public utility." The State may retain the expropriated material or sell it to the concessionary company.

By preference, national petroleum will be dealt with, whether derived from oil well, bituminous shales or hydrogenization of national coal. Fifty per cent of the profits paid to the State will be invested in the encouragement of the mining and petroleum industries. One hundred thousand pesos will be devoted annually to the hydrogenization of coal.

Article 9 authorizes the President to raise an internal loan of 60,000,000 pesos to carry expropriation into effect.

Preference will be given in the organization of the business under new conditions to Chilean employees at present in the trade. Of the new staff 90 per cent must be of Chilean nationality and the same proportion observed in the total pay roll.

The Aguirre Government is believed to have the sum of $5,000,000 ready in foreign currency for compensation. Chilean officials have stated that a modification of the 1932 law may be necessary. They also note that the foreign companies are asking for a longer time, up to two years, to wind up their business. The Government desires liquidation within a few months.

The search for Chilean oil continues; but pending its discovery in commercial quantities, it will be necessary for the State company to continue the purchase of gasoline and oil products from other countries, including Mexico.

Profit Sharing Urged To Aid U. S. Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—In a 350-page report two conservative Senators composing the majority of a special subcommittee condemned the Government's attitude toward business and recommended a broad program of profit-sharing in American industry.

The two Senators were Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a potential presidential candidate and moving spirit in the enterprise, and Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa. The third member of the Committee was Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, the only New Deal member of the subcommittee who declined to sign the report.

Because of its authorship, little effect is expected to come from the report which, however, will be studied on its own merits. The two Senators declare that sharing of profits with employees is "essential to the ultimate maintenance of the capitalistic system." They continue: "Until Government adopts a more co-operative attitude toward business, we can expect to see an indefinite period of business uncertainty, continued unemployment, and semidepression conditions."

Ten Months of Study

The study of profit sharing began 10 months ago under a resolution introduced by Senator Vandenberg. A major feature of the study was "incentive taxation" proposing tax amelioration for business firms which offered profit-sharing schemes to employees. At the outset Mr. Vandenberg was strongly taken by this program but a series of leaders of the business world, who share profits with employees under carefully worked out systems, questioned the proposal. Some employers favored the idea but others questioned it in testimony that ranged from doubt to frank opposition. As a result the subcommittee suspends judgment, but presents the last word on the subject in data and statistics to the public.

"We do not believe it is practical to apply incentive taxation to the profit-sharing motive," the two Senators report, "at least not until the theory and principle of 'incentive taxation' has been more deeply explored and perhaps subjected to preliminary experiment."

Prudent experiments in incentive taxation might be undertaken, the Senators conclude, adding "tax rewards will not prove a panacea but they, together with the concurrent refining of much of our federal legislation, tax and otherwise should prove an immeasurable aid to the regenerating of confidence in the minds of capital."

Two Programs Offered

Carrying the idea further, the Committee's report makes two recommendations on the subject, neither of which would compel adoption of profit sharing:

1. That payments to employees from accumulated profit-sharing retirement funds be exempt from all income taxes.

2. That the Federal Government issue special "profit sharing fund bonds" available only for profit-sharing funds and to be used for protection of profit-sharing funds investments.

Salient extracts from the report follow:

"In the midst of a tendency generally to condemn private business as selfish and reactionary and unsympathetic, the Committee takes pleasure in pointing to the accompanying record proving that there has been a vast, voluntary experimentation with various types of profit sharing which demonstrates the existence of widespread social-mindedness in American business.

"Today not only are we confronted with our national income 60 per cent below the amount which the President states is required to balance our budget under our present rates of taxation, but we are also faced with a business machine that is estimated as being from 40 to 60 per cent obsolete.

Fair Profits Needed

"It must be kept in mind that permanent employment, new home construction, establishment of new enterprises, plant expansion and consequential additions and betterments to our productive facilities can be brought about only by Government making it possible for private companies to operate their businesses at fair profits, and that such companies be not handicapped by burdensome taxation, restrictive legislation and unfair competition.

"Let us, therefore, experiment to a reasonable degree with incentive taxation, making sure that the funds exempted from tax collections by Congress will be used in the direct employment of labor and materials, particularly for the construction and durable-goods industries."

At one point the report said—

"Wages will never settle the labor problem, because the saturation point will never be reached . . . wage increases create the same result as the serving of red meat to animals at the zoo—satisfaction for the moment, a more ravenous appetite later . . . the workers' income must be automatically related to the rise and fall of the price structure. If this is done a proper balance will always be maintained. On this basis, and with such a flexibility, the peaks and valleys of unemployment; of industrial progress and prosperity; of labor unrest, will be leveled and stabilized."

In presenting further detail regarding the operation of profit sharing, the Senators said the plan had two major objectives: (1) insurance of employment income, or job security, and (2) financial security in old age. They recommended the adoption of a plan under which both workers and employers would contribute. A stipulation was included that the trustee should be required to disburse a portion of the fund to guarantee wages in periods of partial or complete unemployment.

The result of this type of plan would be to "make capitalists of the workers, completely changing their thinking and attitude toward the industrial system—an imperative national need," said the report, adding:

"It makes workers a part of the profit system and by their participation transforms their sentiment from one of antagonism to that of acceptance and defense—the most powerful educational advance that could be devised."

Cost of Strikes

The committee estimated that strikes had cost the nation $2,470,000,000 in 1937 and $7,114,000,000 in the five years of 1933-37.

As to the extent of profit sharing, the committee reported that more than 9,000 companies were operating some form of employee benefit and welfare plan and that 728 had plans of a definite profit sharing nature. Of the latter concerns, the committee said, 374 reported profit-sharing disbursements in 1937 of more than $136,000,000, an average of more than $360,000 a company.

As to specific changes in tax legislation, the Committee recommended:

1. Specific tax credits for increased employment, when such employers are engaged in other than capital expenditure projects.

2. Reasonable exemption from taxation of expenditures for plant expansion, new enterprises, and improvements to existing facilities.

3. Exemption from capital gains tax and increase in deduction for capital losses of gains and losses realized by first purchasers of securities issued to finance new enterprises, expansions or improvements.

4. Carry-over of losses attendant upon operation of new enterprises or development by existing organizations of new products.

5. Increase in deductible allowances for depreciation and obsolescence.

6. Carry-over of credits for capital expenditures.

7. Carry-over of losses in connection with guaranteed-annual-employment plans.

8. Deduction for severance payment reserves.

9. Exemption from capital gains and income taxes of profits on bonds purchased at a discount for retirement from funded debt accounts of railroads and operating public utilities.

King and Queen Enjoy Rest As Liner Heads for England

ABOARD LINER EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, June 19 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth spent a quiet Sunday resting from their strenuous month-long tour of North America as the Empress of Britain steamed toward England.

The final events before Their Majesties sailed from Newfoundland on Saturday provided unscheduled excitement to cap the royal tour and give the King and Queen a liberal splashing of salt spray.

A half-gale whipped up a heavy sea in Conception Bay where the Empress of Britain and her escort ships, the cruisers Glasgow, Southampton, and Berwyck, were anchored.

Despite the difficulty of having to make an agile jump from a small launch to the ship's ladder on the upsurge of a wave, the King and Queen visited each of the escort ships to confer honors on their commanders before boarding the Empress of Britain.

Make Nine Changes

The first launch they boarded fouled its propeller in a fishnet, forcing them to change to another before they could proceed. In all they made nine precarious transfers in reaching their waiting liner, but Their Majesties insisted on completing the entire schedule.

The Empress of Britain ran at full speed all night to take advantage of good visibility across the track which icebergs take down from the north, but her speed was cut to a more leisurely pace after clearing the track. At noon the ship's run was 347 miles.

During the morning the King and Queen attended church services conducted by Staff Captain Grant and Purser W. S. Pearch.

The King and Queen made an all-day visit to Newfoundland, rugged island colony at the gateway of the St. Lawrence, June 17.

Their Majesties' final day on New World soil was marked by the same hearty acclaim as had been theirs since landing at Quebec May 17.

A Month of Cheers

Cheering crowds greeted them at every turn from the moment they landed at Holyrood until their departure on the white-painted liner Empress of Britain heading for home and rest.

Brief showers did not interfere with the crowded schedule and the top of Their Majesties' car remained folded back on the 26-mile drive to St. John's from Holyrood where the liner anchored in Conception Bay.

In St. John's the King and Queen held a reception for prominent citizens, attended a garden party at Government House, reviewed Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and planted two oak trees from England near the Newfoundland War Memorial.

The King, attired in the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, made a brief radio address to the Colony expressing sympathy with Newfoundland's economic troubles but saying that "the qualities of courage and endurance which have never failed the people of this country in the past will, I am confident, enable them once more to surmount their difficulties."

After his speech, the King placed a wreath on the War Memorial at the spot where tradition says Sir Humphrey Gilbert stepped ashore in 1583 to take posession of Newfoundland for Britain.

Private Fliers Improve Their Record of Safety

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Air Safety Board noted June 16 that private fliers were building up their safety record.

An increase of 276 per cent in the number of miles flown without a passenger fatality was reported for the last six months of 1938, compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. Non-scheduled operators flew a total of 1,324,728 miles per passenger fatality in the 1938 period, the Board said.

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La Follette 'Stock' Praised by Murphy

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, told a dinner group here June 18 he regarded the La Follettes of Wisconsin as the "best political stock in the Nation."

Mr. Murphy came here to deliver the memorial address at the fourteenth annual ceremony commemorating the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr.

Beforehand he was honored guest at a dinner, attended by members of the Progressive Party, Justices of the State Supreme Court, and other officials.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who comes up for re-election next year, introduced Mr. Murphy and other speakers at the dinner, while his brother, Former Governor Philip F. La Follette, sat inconspicuously in the audience.

Murphy said he did not know of any man in the country who is more respected than Senator La Follette, Jr.

"His courageous service and absolute integrity show that he is made of the stuff of his father," the Attorney General said.

"And I have the greatest respect or Philip La Follette because he is a courageous and clean fighter," Mr. Murphy added.

Woman Reporter Nears Goal Of Round-the-World by Air

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 19—I have flown the Atlantic today—in a single day—almost completing my flight around the world.

Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper, 23 hours and 50 minutes from America, was set down on the River Tagus at Lisbon Sunday evening at 8:44 o'clock local time, completing the first stage of the "Press Preview" preceding the opening of the regular New York to Marseille service on June 28. The trip was made by 11 news service reporters, four radio reporters, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Swinging sails dotted the Port Washington Harbor as the Clipper reversed the laborious tracks of Columbus and Magellan, a mile and a quarter up in the air, flying an even keel above tinted clouds, participating in the end of a chapter in aviation.

What Tomorrow Holds

This is the last of the small ships. Tomorrow's planes will carry 100 passengers instead of the maximum 40, in private staterooms replacing Pullman berths. They will fly 350 miles an hour instead of 150, will go to 20,000 feet altitude instead of our 8,000, and cruise passengers over the whole world instead of over one ocean. The only new frontier left now is with respect to comfort and speed.

The feature of this trip was not the thrills, although there were plenty of them, but the efforts of the press and radio representatives to break through the feeling of naturalness in the air to give an understanding of the great adventure to the public. Typewriters clicked all night, and press messages jammed the radio. The Clipper's lights blinked at the steamers, Scanmail and Saturnia, during the night, but they were unheeded. Wires were strung through the corridor, and broadcasts were taking place in this flying newspaper city room, speakers pushing aside the dinner of larded tenderloin and French pastry or the breakfast of oranges and eggs to tell their views of this historic flight over French microphones. Captain Culberton came down from the bridge at sunrise and told the passengers there was nothing spectacular about the trip. They, however, thought everything was spectacular. A great performance by sun, stars, and the sea, and above the blue the ship reeling off each four hours the distance it takes the fastest steamer 24 hours to do, the steady rhythm of the engines unbroken.

No Signposts

There were no markers on the waves beneath us and certainly no grooves in the clouds around to indicate where the few airplanes which preceded us across the Atlantic winged their way. You could trace the path of explorers in the jungle or the ruts left by covered wagons on their way to the great United States Northwest. But airplanes have left no mark.

In our ship we could only look out of the big windows down into the waves far beneath and imagine that there—or there—perhaps was the track of the American seaplane, the NC-4, the first to make a trans-Atlantic flight. Commander Albert C. Read and his crew of five flew out of Trepassey Bay in Newfoundland for the Azores and Plymouth on May 16, 1919. They flew at 80 miles an hour while our speed was more than twice as fast. They were guided by radio reports from destroyers stationed along the route, while our Clipper crew charted their own course.

A few weeks later, on June 14, 1919, John Alcock and A. W. Brown of Britain made the first nonstop flight from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifton, Ireland. And also the North Atlantic was pierced by the United States Army aviators on their round-the-world flight from Britain to Greenland, Newfoundland, and New York, on the trip which started April 6, and ended Sept. 28, 1924.

On May 21, 1927, when I walked up Fifth Avenue jubilant because the news had just come that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had made the first nonstop flight from the United States to Europe, I little realized that I would be among the first women to follow him in a heavier-than-air machine.

How Way Was Cleared

And certainly when Amelia Earhart in June of that same year protested that she had been a mere passenger and had nothing to do with piloting the "Friendship" I had no thought that ten years later I too would sit idly in a seat while skilled technicians would be ferrying me over the Atlantic for the conclusion of a flight around the world.

There are other names, great in aviation, of those daring ones who have pioneered the Atlantic crossing, Maj. Kingsford Smith, Wiley Post, Harold Gatty, and Douglas P. Corrigan. And now the way is open for just passengers, like the members of this press party.

Soon the crossing of the Atlantic by air will be an everyday occurrence and it will seem little more adventurous to buy a ticket for an air trip to Europe than one from Boston to New York City.

Fifteen hours and eight minutes from America the clipper was circling the Pastoral Fayal with the fields terraced in the sides of mountains and the Horta Capital of the Azores. It had lost two hours swinging north to avoid a storm so there was no landing at Horta, disappointing the waiting crowds. Bouquets of roses were given to the women passengers as Portugal's welcome. The party first stepped foot on European soil at Lisbon, an overnight stop.

American Advocates International Bar On Sweatshop Goods

GENEVA (AP)—Robert J. Watt, United States workers' delegate to the International Labor Conference, suggested that a "trade quarantine" might be the only way to fight "products of sweatshop and concentration camp in the totalitarian states."

Mr. Watt said the American workers whom he represented stood united behind President Roosevelt's aim to "accomplish peaceful settlement of international rivalries."

"A trade quarantine would find ready acceptance by the American people if they found it the only way to stop cut-throat competition," Mr. Watt said.

"I am not talking about ideology. I am talking about bread and butter. Our people may be suspicious of agitation or theoretical philisophies, but our people very quickly understand when we find our livelihood jeopardized by power politics in commerce."

May Private Jobs Take 16 P. C. Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, reported the United States Employment Service had filled 333,185 jobs in May, including "more private jobs than in any other single month in its history."

Jobs with private employers, she said, totaled 242,490 or a rise of 16.6 per cent from April figures, and 52.3 per cent above May, 1938, totals. Of the private jobs, 136,164 were for men and 106,326 for women.

Drastic Analysis Of College Work Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Reconsideration of the scheme of studies offered in most Canadian universities was advocated here recently by S. J. Thomson, President of the University of Saskatchewan.

Addressing the National Conference of Canadian Universities, Mr. Thomson said that frequently higher education produced narrow and constricted thoughts which were the ready prepared seed-beds for those emotions of fear and despair from which tyranny and cruelty are forced into public life. He regretted a tendency to premature specialization of interest at the modern university, and doubted whether sufficient attention was paid to the fundamental human values and theories on which faith in democracy and freedom must rest. He was apprehensive that by an easy and unwitting surrender to the demands of practical education, narrow and constricted thoughts may be produced, dominated by half facts and with categories that are not finally adequate. "What is needed," he said, "is not a stampeding into counter-propaganda for democracy but the training of men for the things from which democracy springs."

L. J. Meader, President of Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y., stressing the part which democratic universities could play in developing leaders for the nation, stated that the type of leader needed was an interpreter and tactician of the people. The problem, he said, of democracy resolves itself into leadership. Modern leaders must be men and women, he said who have a vivid sense of public good, an intelligent idea of the public need, and an ambition directed to the further enrichment of public life.

R. C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, opened a discussion on "the responsibilities of the universities in a democratic society." He thought that the free assembly of students in discussion was one of the best methods of building up the democratic method. Out of opposing opinions the best way would eventually come, he said.

Efforts being made in Canada to assist refugee scholars and students were discussed following an address by Prof. Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto. Although it was emphasized that the admission of such persons would add to the intellectual and research forces of the Nation it was also pointed out that there must be no displacement of Canadian scholars or retarding of Canadian students. It would be unfair to invite refugee scholars to Canada unless a permanent position could be made for them, it was said.

An appeal for Dominion-wide co-operation in educational matters was made by T. H. Matthews, Registrar of McGill University. Following his suggestion a committee was appointed to discuss the establishment by the Federal Government of a Dominion Council of Education to consider general education problems in Canada.

Philippines Ease Orientals' Citizenship

MANILA, P. I. — President Quezon signed a new Philippine Naturalization Law removing restrictions against Orientals June 17.

Previously the Law had followed restrictions of American naturalization regulations.

An applicant would be required to speak and write either English or Spanish and a native Filipino dialect.

The Mysteries of the Elusive Pennies: U. S. Misplaces 5,000,000,000 of Them

WASHINGTON (AP) — Speaking of misplacing things, mint officials estimate that Americans have misplaced 5,000,000,000 pennies since the Government started making them.

Comes summer every year and the loss mounts higher, for this is the time that children are out of school and on the loose—spraying pennies behind them.

Copper cent pieces—the Government doesn't call them pennies because that is a British coin—are definitely the money of children.

Of the unaccounted-for 5,000,000,000, officials guess that more than half have been dropped down drains and gutters or lost in the streets by youngsters.

Millions, of course, are in children's banks and a lot more in vending machines.

The Government can keep track of most of its money, but pennies always have been elusive.

Of the rare two-cent pieces once coined to a total of 91,202,000, upwards of 57,000,000 still are missing. More than 94,000,000 three-cent pieces were minted, and 66,000,000 never came home. Collectors have relatively few.

Penny-making is one of the nation's biggest businesses. They are turned out at the rate of 2,871 a minute each working day.

Enough one-cent pieces have been coined to girdle the earth three times if laid end to end. Yet—

Officials say the average citizen has only three in his pocket.

Where do they go?

The Government has given up trying to figure it out. Officials once tried, long ago, but the best research failed.

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Behind the Headlines

Foreign concessions in Chinese cities seem doomed; does Japan seek all for itself?

You would think it odd if, as you strolled along the streets of an American or British city, you looked up and discovered the shop signs suddenly had changed from English to French. But it wouldn't be odd at all to have such an experience in China, in Tientsin or one of the other "concession" cities where foreigners have gained virtual sovereignty over certain sections.

Tientsin, where British and Japanese soldiers have been glowering at each other across sandbag and barbed wire barriers, is the perfect type of "concession" city. Outside the walled Chinese town, foreign nations have marked off for themselves extensive areas for purposes of trade and security. There is a British concession, and a French concession, and there formerly was a German concession, but the Chinese got it back during the World War.

Only Names Changed

Things are not so placid now, but in more peaceable days you could stroll along a broad avenue in the "concession" quarter and pass from one nation's bailiwick into another almost without being conscious of the change, except that the names on shop windows precipitately switched from Brown and Jones to Dupont and Leblanc and then to Schmitz and Busch.

For years the Chinese protested against foreigners coming in and making thus free and easy with their territory. Now the Japanese are making it even more unpleasant for Occidentals than the Chinese ever did. The difference is that the Japanese want to crowd the westerners out so that they can run the show themselves; they aren't doing it because they want to help China establish its independence, not by any means.

Foreign 'Squeeze'

It is a reasonably safe guess that if the foreigners leave, there will be one big "concession" at Tientsin, and that a Japanese one. No longer will you have the fun, as I have had, of wandering about a city where a different language was spoken in each ward. And if the Occidentals are squeezed out of Tientsin, they may be pushed out of all the other seaports of China. Attempts to do this already have been made at Amoy and Shanghai.

Congress Alert

There is an agitation in Congress to keep that body sitting in Washington all summer—hot as Washington summers are—for the avowed purpose of preventing the United States from becoming embroiled in any war that might break out during the hot months. The assumption behind such a proposal is that, if a war should break out (although many competent observers feel this is not likely to happen) the legislative branch of the Government would be more vigorously determined to avoid involvement than the executive branch. Whether this be true or not, the incident emphasizes one important fact: that in the United States, and in other democracies, legislative representatives of the people have something to say about foreign policy.

So Far—No Farther

Limit on Executive

We take this more or less for granted, but it is a comparatively new fact in government. For centuries, the assumption was that the field of foreign relations was so complex, and international negotiations had to be conducted with such secrecy, that no share in this process could be given to large legislative bodies. The determination of a country's relations with others was left entirely in the hands of the executive authority; this was the exclusive province of a king, prime minister, or small council. Never until the United States Constitution divided this function between the executive and the legislative branches of the government were such definite limitations placed upon the executive.

Guam an Example

One of the most striking examples of the use of this power by the legislative branch of a democratic government was the recent refusal of the United States Congress to vote an initial appropriation for fortifying the Island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean. A board of naval experts had reported in favor of fortifying the Island, and the President passed their recommendation along to Congress. But Congress refused to make the required appropriation, although the initial amount to be expended was comparatively small.

In so doing, Congress demonstrated its power to exercise control over foreign policy. For Guam had become a focal point of American strategy in the Pacific. In refusing the funds required, the legislative body decided the question whether the front line of American defense should lie far off in the western Ocean, or nearer home. Congress by implication drew a line through the blue waters east of Guam and said, "Thus far and no farther." It would be hard to find a more specific example of democratic control over foreign policy when fundamental issue was at stake.

Rex Miller

Six States Enact Medical Test Into Marriage Statutes

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Bills to make pre-marital medical examinations mandatory were considered by 22 of the country's Legislatures during current sessions but in only six States were such proposals enacted into law.

An Associated Press survey today showed the measures had met defeat or been shelved in committee in the assemblies of Missouri, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Ohio, Maine, Iowa, and Maryland.

North Carolina solons passed a stringent law, requiring a blood test within seven days of the issuance of the marriage license. Out-of-State residents are exempt, but natives who leave the State to evade the examination are required to register within 30 days of their return and show physical fitness. Scattered reports showed marriage licenses issued had dropped 50 per cent or more since the law was passed.

Under terms of the bill approved in Indiana, Circuit Court clerks are prohibited from issuing marriage licenses unless both applicants furnish a physician's statement that they have been examined for venereal disease. The law becomes effective March 1, 1940. Tennessee made its bill effective in 1941.

South Dakota, Colorado, and Pennsylvania enacted pre-marital examination laws, and like legislation is pending in the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Alabama, and South Carolina.

Michigan's law was amended to require blood tests 30 days previous to marriage instead of 15 days.

Physicians attending expectant mothers are required to take blood samples for venereal disease tests under provisions of measures passed in Iowa, Maine, South Dakota, and Colorado. A similar proposal was defeated in Maryland. Another was passed in Pennsylvania but is being examined by the State Department of Justice before going to the Governor for his signature.

Sealed Box Back; 'Posterity' Loss?

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—As a note to people who bury things to be dug up for the edification of generations to come, a monument to the falibility of the memory of humans was returned formally to the Cincinnati Art Museum.

A sealed lead box turned up in the yard of a firm here which buys old metals for refining and reselling. Ordinarily it would have gone straight to the furnaces.

Fred Westheimer, company president, had it opened and discovered a pile of documents, including Cincinnati newspapers of Oct. 15, 1885, cards of various individuals and firms, an almanac, and other "flora and fauna" of a growing city.

Preliminary examination failed to disclose why they should have been preserved for posterity. The newspapers, concerned with a political contest and a 6-4 victory of Buck Ewing's Cincinnati baseball team over New York, had no stories of any sealing ceremony.

Finally, at the bottom, was one sheet of Museum stationery with a note reading: "This document was sealed and deposited beneath Grand Staircase on Thursday the fifteenth day of October, 1885, together with Cincinnati daily papers of same date."

Walter H. Siple, Museum Director, was informed triumphantly that a missing and prized Museum possession had been found. He replied blankly that he never knew there was such a box—much less that it was missing.

Research showed only that the Grand Staircase was renovated in 1907 and that the box might have been removed then. No work had been done near it at any other time.

Mr. Westheimer handed the box back to the Museum, with all contents intact, including the card saying that William Donahue, plumber, was "maker of this box."

Advertising Leaders Study Their Part in Solving Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19 — The United States will solve its economic and social problems through fostering the individual's belief that he can meet his own problems through his own efforts and through dispelling today's confused sense of group psychology, in the opinion of Paul Garrett, Publicity Director for General Motors Corporation.

Keynoting the convention theme, "Advertising today builds tomorrow's prosperity," at the thirty fifth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here today, Mr. Garrett held that the chief difficulty in stimulating sales was not from poor products but from despondent customers who need a restoration of faith in themselves and in their ability to work out their economic problems.

"The challenge is to interpret truths that create an atmosphere where jobs will grow," Mr. Garrett said. "When our people as individuals understand that opportunity is theirs, they will walk with a firm step.

Building for Tomorrow

"Men there will be then aplenty with courage, men with vision, restless men, men with faith in themselves and in their chances and their future. Men—millions of them—seeking opportunity unafraid, whose belief in tomorrow will make them good customers today. To you and to me is given the task of re-creating an America in which the cry will be not jobs wanted, but men wanted."

Presenting labor's point of view on building prosperity for tomorrow, Watthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, declared that labor suffered as much from control over its conduct and relationship to industry that exists in a totalitarian state as does private industry.

"Labor and capital, therefore, have a common cause to protect their destiny and that of industry against any form of undue control or usurpation of power by government agency, whether it be the National Labor Relations Board or any other existing or proposed Board designed to substitute itself for the parties directly concerned in the operation of our system of free enterprise or in the determining of the relations and conditions under which labor, management and capital shall function side by side," Mr. Woll said.

Hull Program Praised

Henry F. Grady, member of the United States Tariff Commission, another speaker, told the convention that if all countries would accept the rules which the Hull reciprocal trade program symbolizes, the stage would be set for world recovery and world prosperity such as has never before been witnessed.

"Just as domestic prosperity depends on sound economic policy, so the effective functioning of the international economic system depends on sound policy," he said, "and it is doubtful that there can be a sound domestic policy which will permanently insure the high prosperity of this or any other important country in the world so long as international trade is to any substantial degree governed by unsound policies."

The luncheon this noon was featured by a message from President Roosevelt, addressed to Mason Britton, Chairman of the Board of the Federation, praising advertising's role in stimulating and maintaining production. The President also wrote that a recognition of the independence of purchasing power, production and advertising would promote general prosperity and the happiness and security of the greatest number.

Other speakers at this noon's general session were Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Alfred T. Falk, Director of the Federation's Bureau of Research and Education, and Louis Tannenbaum, Advertising Manager of R. H. Macy, Inc., New York.

At the opening session of the five-day convention, at the New York World's Fair Court of Peace yesterday, Sir William Crawford, President of the Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising of Great Britain, held that advertising aided not only business, but democracy, government, and free press as well.

Advances in Advertising

"The real and true purpose of advertising is not merely to sell, but to make people think, and from thinking comes action, and then to form habits of action. So advertising is an education and a thought-provoking instrument. If we do not create habits which means a continuous market, then advertising can be labeled an added cost to the economies of business, and then you and I will be destroyed. I believe advertising is a great and good force in business, but don't let us mishandle it."

Bruce Barton, member of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, and Republican Representative in Congress, said that while advertising was still far from perfect, it had made great strides in giving the public better and more conscientious service and that greater progress could be expected for the future.

Aid by President Claimed

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri said today he could not have broken the political machine of Democratic "boss" Tom Pendergast "without the help of President Roosevelt." Pendergast now is in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. He was convicted of income tax evasion.

"When I asked the President for help I got it right away," Governor Stark said. "There was never any hesitation on the part of the Federal Government, and without its aid we could never have done the job."

The Governor, who came here to address the Advertising Federation of America at a dinner tonight, was reticent about national politics and his own political future in particular.

American Trucking Grows Up And Tends to Its Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Signs that the motor truck industry is growing up and acquiring the poise of maturity are pointed out here by its Midwest leaders.

No longer is the truck a homeless wanderer from city to city. Substantial terminals—some of them within a two-mile radius in Chicago's South Side alone—have sprung up to provide truck lines with a permanent base. Latest addition to this group is Interstate Dispatch, Inc., which this month moved into a modern terminal building with 50,000 square feet of floor space. A refrigerator cooling department in the new building aids the shipping of perishables

Legislative Needs

The industry itself has acquired headquarters, and is making itself heard in legislative affairs and other matters. Central Motor Freight Association represents truck operators and employees in 11 Midwest states and is affiliated with other regional organizations in the American Trucking Association, the national organization of truck companies.

Now in its ninth year, the Central Motor Freight Association is giving more attention than it ever has before to publicity for the industry, its staff members report. In the early years of trucking, owners of fleets were so busy building up their business that they gave little thought to public relations. As a result, legislation adverse to the industry met but little opposition, it is said.

Now the 200 firms belonging to the Central Motor Freight Association are acquainting the public with the nature of their business. Truck drivers, too, are supporting this activity. Several thousand of them have taken out membership in the Central Association.

Figures

They want people to realize how important the trucking industry has grown in the national economy, and give out statistics to substantiate their claims. Walter F. Mullady, recently elected President of the Central Association, asserts that the trucking industry employs far more people than the railroads. Although trucks handle less than one-thirteenth as much freight as railroads, their pay rolls are larger because it takes more men to handle a given volume of freight by truck than it does by rail, he declared. In comparison with 940,000 railroad employees—a figure used in a recent Congressional hearing by an official of a railroad union, he noted 3,109,000 or more truck drivers.

At the present time the Central Motor Freight Association is keeping close watch on bills in the Illinois Legislature. It is concerned about a bill designed to keep trucks off the highways over week ends. Upon hearing protests from the Association, one bill was amended to reduce the time which trucks are to be banned from 54 hours to 24 hours, the Association reported.

Pick of South America's Floral Wealth Brought to California for Replanting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Rare plants that bloom in the Andes and in valleys of various South American countries may soon grace California gardens, as a result of the recent arrival here of more than 6,000 "numbers" or from 20,000 to 24,000 single specimens of such plants.

These plants were gathered by an expedition led by Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed of the University of California. The party left here early last August and were away for some 10 months. During this time they covered a large section of the South American continent, and obtained plant specimens from many areas that had not been previously explored by botanists.

Specimens of unusual beauty gathered include that of the plant Zephyranthes — a yellow-flowered and orange-flowered species; Bomareas, a twining plant of various colors and Oxalis, an ornamental plant that has compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers. The work of sorting and classifying of the specimens and "numbers" brought back, is now underway at the University here, and it is expected that many months, and possibly years, will be required for this task.

On leaving here, the expedition was divided into three groups, so that the work of gathering specimens might be facilitated.

Of All Things . . . !

Speaking of Style—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Whether the new-style wearing apparel of many Chinese coolies might be termed "flour-y" or just plain "baggy" is a problem.

At any rate, these short pants and tailless shirts which have put in an appearance in China are made of calico, wear-resisting, 49-pound, flour bags, which have at one time carried thousands of tons of flour shipped from Australia.

Thousands of coolies throughout China, taken either by the large word "Australia," which generally appears across the back, or perhaps by the stenciled words "Made in Japan" along the bottom side, have commenced wearing this costume.

Another ship recently left Melbourne with 342,750 potential pairs of pants and shirts containing flour flour.

Travel by Bottle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKAWAY, Ore. — A bottle, bearing Chinese characters all over its side, recently picked up on the beach here, may be a clue to the solution of the problem "how fast does an object travel when adrift in the ocean?"

Tightly cocked, the bottle contained a message which read: "On board the Chinese junk, Hummel Hummel, en route from Shanghai to San Pedro. Left Shanghai, April 28, 1938. Left Yokohama, July 12, 1938. Noon position August 22, 1938: Long. 173 degrees 08 W. Lat. 45 degrees 32 N. E. Allen Peterson, Captain. Mrs. E. A. Peterson and crew."

Cast adrift at the last location mentioned it has been estimated that the bottle traveled approximately 3,700 miles in 289 days, just a trifle over three times the length of time the Hummel Hummel required to cross the Pacific. That vessel docked at San Diego Oct. 3, 1938, 85 days in crossing the western ocean.

Little Sir Echo

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. (AP)—Ranger Perry E. Brown raced along the edge of Grand Canyon to rescue a man who, tourists reported, was crying for help below the rim.

He found the man sitting calmly on a rock, absorbed in viewing the scenery.

On a near-by point another tourist was shouting into space, his cries reverberating against the cliffs.

It was the first time, Ranger Brown said, he had ever been called upon to rescue an echo.

Farm Economy

ORANGEBURG, S. C. (AP)—A farmer near here was asked by his wife to buy some watermelon seed when he went to town.

After making other purchases, the farmer found he didn't have enough money to get it.

So he bought a watermelon—it was cheaper—ate it and took home the seed.

Hot Water for Lawns

LAS CRUCES, N. M. (AP)—Prof. Sigurd Johansen of New Mexico State College thought it was the heat when he saw clouds of smoke arising from his lawn sprinklers.

He was sure it was heat when, investigating, he dropped the hose with a yell—the water was hot. Steam from a boiler had backed into the cold water pipes.

Tests in Salmon Migration Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—The Federal Bureau of Fisheries is still dissatisfied with tests that have been made to determine what effect Bonneville Dam has on salmon migration. This fact became apparent when the department announced the continuation of a series of experiments under way that are designed to determine, definitely, whether or not salmon are impeded either in moving upstream to spawn or in returning to the ocean.

Under the direction of Dr. Willis H. Rich, authority on ichthyology, 100,000 fingerling Chinook salmon have been released. Half of this number were released above the dam and the remainder below the huge structure. To determine the result of the test, fish released had their fins clipped.

Western Forest Fires Now Largely Subdued

LAKE CITY, Colo. (AP)—At all but three fronts determined fighters believed they had subdued the fire that has ravaged large stands of pine and spruce in national forests of Colorado and New Mexico.

Two fires still blazed out of control in southwestern Colorado June 17.

Pretentious summer homes in the Gallinas Canyon section were believed safe from the Falls Creek fire in New Mexico.

SAFETY for SAVINGS

INTEREST from Day of Deposit Compounded Quarterly

Send for FREE Booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit"

Get a free copy of interesting illustrated booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit". Gives many helpful facts about saving. Tells how you can bank by mail; how to give your savings every advantage of modern safeguards; how to increase them through interest compounded quarterly. Send the coupon TODAY for FREE copy. No obligation.

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SINCLAIR

HAVE WE STARTED SOMETHING?

A week ago Sinclair announced an increase of ½¢ a gallon in its tank-wagon prices for gasoline.

We were not and are not trying to run any business but our own. The response to our announcement has gone far beyond that. For example:

A Mid-Western Banker Writes:

"If there were others, not only in your own line but also in other fields, that had the firm conviction and the willingness to proclaim and defend it, I think we could forget all about national legislation."

A Financial Writer Says:

"The position Sinclair has taken is courageous and aggressive and certainly a sound step . . . Your advertisement should cause others to do less 'crying' and more thinking in an effort to find a constructive approach to recovery."

A Labor Leader Says:

"The main criticism I have to make of American industrialists is that they do not seem to know how to make money."

A Publisher Telegraphs:

"May I extend our congratulations to Sinclair on its courage and leadership in the sound policy expressed in its advertisements concerning the price increase. This policy followed through would put the oil industry again in the profit column."

An Oil Trade Journal Says:

"It might well be added that no industry can afford to continue on price margins that are unprofitable . . . What additional money the oil industry may collect for its products will be used in the same way that the money heretofore collected has been used, right here in the U. S. for the continued payment of good wages to a million or more Americans who work fair hours; for the purchase of supplies and equipment from a large part of this country's manufacturers, and, if possible, for the payment of a little money to the stockholders who have put up their money for this $15,000,000,000 industry."

A Great Steel Master Declares:

"No manufacturer can continue to operate at a loss and continue to maintain high wages and increased operating expenses . . . Not until they remember they are in business to make a profit will their statements be written in black instead of red."

I do not believe that 130,000,000 Americans want depressed or profitless industries. The people, I think, want more jobs, good wages, more purchasing power and general prosperity. They are willing to pay reasonable prices to make these things possible by up-building American industry in the American way.

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U. S. Policy on Tientsin Depends on Japan, Hull Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State today brought to bear upon Japan all the available influence of a strengthening American foreign policy in behalf of the international effort to localize the Tientsin incident.

His statement was the American answer to Japan's effort to divide its opponents by driving against British and French interests while seeking to placate the United States. It also represented the maximum aid which the State Department can extend at the present time to the British who are seeking to husband their strength for the crisis in Europe.

U. S. View Stated

Mr. Hull's statement, given out at his press conference today, said in effect: "If Japan continues its present tendency toward ballooning the Tientsin incident into a drive on all foreign interests in China, it will confront the full strength of an expanding American foreign policy. Should it confine the incident, on the other hand, to the incident of the four Chinese who are accused of criminal acts against Japan, the United States will continue in its present mood, which is that of offering to help in composing the differences in that particular incident.

The exact wording of the Hull statement is as follows:

"This Government is not concerned in the original incident at Tientsin relating to the requested delivery of the four accused Chinese. It is concerned, however with the nature and significance of subsequent developments, in their broader aspects, coupled with other past and present acts and utterances in other parts of China. This Government therefore is observing with special interest all related developments in China as they occur from day to day."

The wording of the Hull statement confirmed the understanding here that the State Department is most anxious to avoid a major Far Eastern crisis at this time, but is none the less willing to meet it, if provoked. The reasoning here is that now is the least propitious time for a test of strength. Not until the American naval expansion is much further under way, not until enough new naval shipping comes off the British ways to support a second fleet in the Far East, will the scales be weighted the way that Washington and London would like to see them. For the present these capitals are basing their hopes on the fact that Japan must count the cost of a later reckoning at the time when the naval power of Britain, France, Russia, and the United States grows to its peak, before they decide to strike today during a temporary lull in the strength of the combination lining up against them.

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World Affairs Notebook

Baltic Neutrality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's demands for triple military guarantees to Latvia, Estonia, and Finland, a price for joining the Anglo-French anti-aggression alliance, seriously affect the post-war neutrality policy which made these Baltic states a potential buffer between Germany and Russia.

Ties with the Soviet are especially distasteful to these lands which drove Russian troops from their territory during the World War to win independence.

Ties with Germany are looked upon with equal apprehension, although Finland, which with German aid defeated Russian troops in 1919, has, until recent acts of German aggression, leaned slightly toward Berlin.

Berlin and Moscow view the Baltic as a strategic area—each seeks to control it, each Capital charging that "guarantees" by the other would upset the precarious diplomatic and military balance.

Co-operation between the small Baltic states, sought in the 1934-signed Entente between Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, has so-far failed to find common policy toward Russia and Germany.

Nonaggression pacts with Germany were signed by Latvia and Estonia on June 7. Lithuania signed a similar pact shortly after Germany absorbed Memel, on March 23. Denmark obtained some commercial reservations in a pact signed with the Reich on March 31. Similar "guarantee" offers were declined by Sweden, Norway, and Finland. These offers followed President Roosevelt's April peace plea to Germany, in which he requested assurances of independence for all the Baltic nations.

Aaland Island fortification, proposed by Finland with Swedish co-operation, is agreed to by Germany provided both countries remain neutral. Russia, however, has protested. The fortification question is still pending.

A Monday Feature

$2 Uranium=$10,000 Coal? Joliot Tackles This Question

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—Prof. Frederic Joliot, co-winner of the 1935 Nobel Prize for Chemistry, is trying to find a way to make a $2 pound of uranium give up as much heat or power as is now obtained from burning $10,000 worth of coal.

Dr. Joliot is now working independently of his wife, Irene Joliot-Curie, with whom he was given the 1935 Nobel award. She is the daughter of the famed Pierre and Marie Curie, discoverers of radium.

Dr. Joliot today received associates and told them of his experiments to make uranium a cheap substitute for coal.

The basic principles for such a discovery already have been found and tested, but Dr. Joliot, a professor at the College de France, admittedly is tackling a tough job in attempting to bring them to solid practical results.

It has been found that when uranium is bombarded by an electrical beam made of neutrons some of the uranium atoms split in two. The neutron beams are made in various ways in laboratories, either with the aid of radium or with high-voltage electrical machines.

When the uranium atoms split, the parts fly off from the metal in the form of two high voltage particles. If enough of these particles can be produced they will form an electrical beam which can be used to operate machnes.

A very low voltage neutron wll splt a uranium atom and the two halves of uranium come flying off with very high voltages. Thus a little incoming power theoretically could turn into a huge outgoing electrical beam. The difficulty is to get the neutrons in the incoming neutron beam to make enough hits.

That has been an insurmountable trouble in all previous attempts to unlock atomic power. But the uranium may offer a way to dodge this trouble. For it has shown indications of having its atoms act like a bunch of firecrackers. Set off one cracker and the others follow by what is known as chain reaction.

Uranium atoms will do the firecracker trick under certain restrictions. If natural scientists can find practicable means of set up uranium chain reactions, then it is estimated that it may be possible to obtain from one pound of uranium as much energy as is at present obtained from 1,250 tons of coal.

Professor Joliot and his wife collaborated for several years on radium and are the authors of artificial radio-activity. But now Mme. Joliot-Curie, primarily a chemist, is following her mother's activity with radium obtained from natural sources.

Dr. Joliot has established a new research center devoted solely to the problems of artificial radio-activity and to their future ramifications.

He is director of the Laboratory of Nuclear Chemistry at the College de France and also of the laboratory of Atomic Synthesis at suburban Ivry.

The Laboratory at the College de France here does not have such powerful apparatus as that at Ivry but is richer in testing, observation and ultra-sensitive apparatus.

It was in the Paris laboratory that Dr. Joliot gave the experimental proof last January of the explosive splitting of the nucleus or core of uranium, about the same time that similar experiments were made in Copenhagen but earlier than those at Columbia University.

Hungary Honors Regent's Work

BUDAPEST, June 19 (AP)—Flag-draped Hungary cheered its Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, yesterday, on his anniversary as a symbol of the nation's independence.

The Regent made no public address, but Budapest newspapers reprinted a former speech in which he said "We must banish all poison from the soul of our nation. The people . . . must achieve calm."

The press and public alike praised him as having won for Hungary "the respect of the entire civilized world."

Ruthenia in Hungary

BUDAPEST, June 19 (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Count Paul Teleki, told Parliament today that Ruthenia, former area of Czechoslovakia seized last March, had been incorporated into the Kingdom and would be granted parliamentary representation. The Count said that Hungary intended to treat all minorities, approximately 25 per cent of its 10,000,000 population, along "modern lines." The Ministry of Education announced that a cultural treaty with Japan would be concluded soon.

28 Nazi Arrested

BUDAPEST, June 19 (AP)—Twenty-eight men were arrested yesterday when they refused to remove their Hungarian Nazi uniforms after police had ordered a crowd of 150 at the burial of a Nazi university student to go home and change into civilian clothes.

Police said they had orders to take such action against anyone who wears the illegal semi-military green Nazi uniform.

Kalman Hubay, leader of the largest Nazi bloc in the Hungarian Parliament, visited Nagykanizsa concentration camp where 100 interned Nazis started a hunger strike June 15.

There was no word from the camp, on the Yugoslav border, but it was believed the strike was continuing.

British Quakers Work for Repeal Of Conscription

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Determination to give "every support to conscientious objectors, our own members and others," and to work for the repeal of the Conscription Act is expressed in a minute passed by the 271st Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends here.

A special committee has been set up to watcch the interests of young Quarters and other taking up the stand of conscientious objectors under the Military Training Act.

The minute adds that the Society is not only supporting these men but is deeply concerned "with the moral wrong done to the young men into whose normal life will come training in the art of killing." The conscience clause, which allows objectors certain rights, though welcome in itself, does not mask the true nature of the Act, it is added.

The Quaker Peace Testimony, the minute states, is not negative, "but the most positive and constructive thing we have to offer, because war destroys those very values which it sets out to defend."

American-Canadian Treaty in Effect

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new trade agreement with Canada went into full effect June 17 with a formal diplomatic exchange at Ottawa and a proclamation by President Roosevelt.

The agreement, signed here last Nov. 17, has been in provisional effect since Jan. 1.

McNutt Says U. S. Should Stay in Philippines

HONOLULU, Hawaii (AP) — Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to he Philippines, believes the United States should "stay" in the islands.

It is a problem, said Mr. McNutt in a radio message received here June 18, whether the United States should retain control over the islands or grant them independence as already provided for 1946 by Act of Congress.

"My own feeling," he said, "is that we should stay not only for our own benefit but for the benefit of the Philippines."

Mr. McNutt is en route home.

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Tientsin Britons Virtually Imprisoned

TIENTSIN, China, June 19 (AP) — Japanese military authorities tonight erected a 1,000-volt electric wire barricade around the British and French concessions here, further strengthening their blockade of the foreign area.

SHANGHAI, June 19 (AP)—Fifteen hundred Britons were virtual prisoners today within the British and French concessions in Tientsin as the Japanese blockade entered the sixth day.

British authorities in the North China port urged their nationals not to move beyond the limits of the concessions in view of the heightened feeling, and with the issue between Japan and Great Britain sharpened by Japanese declarations of determination to increase the pressure unless the British discontinued aid to China.

Only three Britons were reported to have passed the Japanese barricades over the week end.

Official British reports said two were roughly handled by Chinese police.

General Hamma, Commander of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin, voiced Japan's intention of continued pressure.

His statement, as reported in North China dispatches, expressed an increasingly strong determination to carry on restrictions "until Great Britain abandons its policy of assisting Chiang Kai-shek and the British Concession in Tientsin collapses."

He further was quoted as threatening that the Japanese Army would launch "tighter isolation measures" if the British undertook economic reprisals.

General Hamma's statement stressed Japan's belief or hope that the United States would not support any economic measures Britain might attempt.

Stating the Japanese were able to cope with any British efforts. General Hamma declared "such steps will be worthless unless America co-operates — which America is unlikely to do over the Tientsin issue."

At the end of five days of the blockade, imposed originally because British refused to hand over four Chinese wanted by the Japanese for the assassination of a customs official, the situation in Tientsin was as follows:

1. Almost all business had stopped completely.
2. Food supplies had been reduced with a further shortage and higher prices expected.
3. While British were unable to leave the zones without being subjected to detailed search, Americans as well as other foreigners usually were able to pass the barricades without difficulty.

The Japanese apparently were making an effort not to inconvenience Americans.

Chinese View of Tientsin

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's ranking diplomat in Europe, said in an interview here that Europe and the United States risked losing all their interests in the Far East "if they take the Tientsin incident lying down."

Dr. Koo, China's Ambassador to Paris, declared:

"We know that in Tientsin the Japanese challenge not only Great Britain but every nation in the world with interests in the Far East.

"We know as well that the Western Powers can stop Japan's attempt to bluff them out of the East without war, but they can do it only by facing the issue squarely.

"If Japan gets away with Tientsin, she will turn immediately to another concession, for the recent history of both Europe and Asia shows beyond a doubt the futility of trying to turn a tiger into a kitten by giving it a dish of cream.

"At this moment Japan is a war-weary tiger meeting stiff Chinese resistance. Her militarists need a cheap victory and they are trying to get one by bluffing the British and through the British all the powers with interests in the East.

"The West can call that bluff by a type of economic action China has never ceased to advise. A boycott of Japanese goods and a ban on exports to Japan would be enough. Even the threat of it could work wonders."

The Ambassador, who has 30 years of diplomatic experience in world chancelleries behind him, scorned arguments raised against meeting Japan with resistance.

"They say they are afraid of pushing Japan into the arms of Germany and Italy," he said. "Yet Japan has already gone as far that way as she can go. Are the British afraid of Japanese warships in the Mediterranean and Japanese troops in Europe?

"We Chinese are giving Japan enough to worry about in her own backyard."

A Candid Pen Photograph: Huilan, Mrs. Wellington Koo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In her native China Mrs. Wellington Koo's name—Huilan—means Meteor or Heavenly Orchid. These days Mrs. Koo is being a most purposeful orchid. She certainly possesses flower-like looks, and an intellect of a meteor-like brilliancy; but, further, she is making the most of every minute to tell people about the needs of her people in the present crisis in China.

Mrs. Koo is no stranger in the United States. Her husband is the present Ambassador from China to France, but he has seen service in the diplomatic corps of the United States, and they have two sons, one at Harvard and the other at Columbia. Mrs. Koo came to this country in December and her friends say she has justified ten thousand times over her reputation as a hard worker, volunteering for speeches and appeals for her countrymen, speaking on the radio, finishing a book of personal memoirs and asking every friend she meets for ideas as to how to make the cause of China more vital to Occidentals.

China's Advocate

"My people are at heart the most peace-loving people in the world," she says sadly, "but of course China can never stop fighting for her beliefs. Civilization moves forward in the struggles of people for the preservation of their beliefs."

Maybe you've seen her, walking through the sunshine up Fifth Avenue in a spring afternoon. She is diminutive but regal in bearing. She appears always in Chinese dress, which has been adapted, however, for Occidental wear but clings to the colors the Oriental seems to understand so much better than the Occidentals—fuchsia, violet, a strange, honey gold, ruby, sapphire—and she is apt to wear a little bunch of white violets tucked into the front of her jacket.

Before the war they used to look to Madame Koo to set the fashions. Now everything is different, and her mind has turned away from mere fashion, though she keeps intact a really fabulous collection of Oriental costumes, many items of which might conceivably some day find their way into a Museum which owns a distinguished Oriental collection.

Madame Koo speaks English well, in a soft, earnest voice. Naturally she feels that the United States has a responsibility of leadership in checking the onslaughts of aggressor nations. People who do not look to such an exquisite and fragile figure of a woman for solemn pronouncements on world issues are convinced by the clarity and depth of her powers of reasoning.

She looks very "young." But she has a formula for continuing to look that way, though the times are a strain, and the plight of her countrymen a constant burden. "Hard work" is the way she sums up the formula. Every now and again she must address herself solely to the exacting responsibilities of an ambassador's wife but when she can have a little holiday from that, she fills her days with the making of speeches, the meeting of people who may help by having a true insight into China's situation.

Selling a Hobby

As the daughter of one of China's richest men she was reared in an atmosphere of luxury. After she married she made a hobby of kennels where she raised wonderful Pekinese dogs. When the war came her husband suggested that she ought to sell the pups, in order to raise money for China's army of refugees. This she did, and even before she really began to attend to the matter seriously, she had raised $8,000, which she put into a fund for destitute Chinese children.

She hasn't found a title for her book of memoirs yet, but she thinks any day—which, at its beginning seems destined to be like any other day—may easily produce the title. Out of her own thought, or by suggestion from some friend.

She has a sparkling wit, too. It is pretty well known by now that one of the ancient accompaniments to performances in the traditional Chinese theater is the man who plods about among the audience, flinging steaming hot coiled up towels over people's heads to individuals who want to mop from their faces the traces of perspiring enthusiasm. "I always have hot towels passed around after my Embassy dinners," Mrs. Koo laughs. "They have been wrung out in boiling water scented with geranium, and are passed about on a big silver salver. People seem amused by the custom! It helps to make my Chinese dinners Chinese!"

Diving Bell Data for France

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Navy is preparing to turn over to France plans and specifications for four submarine rescue chambers like the one which removed 33 sailors from the sunken Squalus.

On hearing of the sinking of the French submarine Phenix, officials said the French Naval Ministry had asked for the plans.

The French Navy itself will undertake the construction of the nine-ton chambers. To be effective, the apparatus requires installation of special escape hatches on the French submarines.

Officials said it was an established American naval policy to turn over to foreign navies all information on life-saving devices.

The French, of course, could not build the chambers in time for assistance to the men on the Phenix.

The United States salvage vessel Pigeon is now at Manila, apparently too far away to be of any help in the Phenix disaster.

79,600,000 in German Census

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—The Government announced June 17 that its recent census showed the population of Germany to be 79,600,000, not including Memelland or the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. The census counted 38,800,000 males, 40,800,000 females.

A census of Memelland is to be taken soon and is expected to raise the population to 79,800,000. The official German news agency, DNB, said the addition of 6,800,000 inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia, taken over after the break-up of Czechoslovakia, gave Greater Germany a population of about 86,600,000.

"Of European states only Belgium, the Netherlands, England, and Italy show a higher density of population," DNB said. "According to these population figures the Reich is the most populous nation of Europe after Soviet Russia."

[The population of the Soviet Union according to an official estimate in 1934 was 168,000,000.]

The announcement said population density had increased from 339.2 inhabitants per square mile in 1933 to 352.3 and that the population of the old Reich excluding the Saar, Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia, Moravia, and Memelland had increased about 3,200,000, or more than 4 per cent, since 1933.

Securities Returned To Bergdoll's Wife

NEW YORK (AP)—The Government has turned over to Mrs. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll more than $150,000 in cash and securities it seized from her husband when he returned several weeks ago from a 19-year exile in Europe to serve a 5-year military sentence as a World War draft dodger.

The valuables were yielded to her attorney, Harry Weinberger, on the ground that they were her property; but no announcement was made concerning Bergdoll's application for the return of some $500,000 seized during the war by the alien property custodian.

The items returned to Mrs. Bergdoll were a $2,100 check payable to her, 20 gulden (dutch coins valued at about 40 cents) and about $150,000 worth of stocks and bonds.

Mrs. Bergdoll and a party of relatives visited the notorious "slacker" during the afternoon in the Castle William Military Prison on Governors Island, her second trip there from Philadelphia since the Government ruled that she might see him on alternate Sundays

'One Reich' Claimed By Vienna Leader

VIENNA (AP)—The National Socialist District Leader, Joseph Bürckel, told a party meeting June 18 "the time of debating civilians is over and the time of hard soldiers has come."

"The Führer has proclaimed peace with guns," he said in a speech which stressed the need of preparedness and national unity.

"Germans have had the experience that being human translated into British means hunger. If other states are willing to shed their blood for England it is their business.

"Our military power is the best contribution to peace. The time of Prussians, Bavarians, and Austrians belongs definitely to the past. Here stands one Nation, one Reich, one Führer—and may the whole world hear it."

Midwest Tornado Sweeps Over 25-Mile Territory

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—A tornado that howled across 25 miles of the countryside near here June 18 killed nine persons, injured upwards of 60, and wrecked an estimated $500,000 worth of property.

The National Guard, meanwhile, set up a refugee encampment to provide food and shelter for those whose homes were wiped out by the storm.

Shrimp Rate 73 Page Tome

WASHINGTON (AP) — The "poor shrimp" finally has come into his biographical own. The Bureau of Fisheries has issued a 73-page document entitled "The Early Life Histories of Some American Penaeidae, Chiefly the Commercial Shrimp."

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Germany Steps Softly in Danzig

Signs point to fear of causing European upset unless Free City comes 'home' quietly.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 19—Danzig's great week-end National Socialist Party rally passed off quietly, and is another indication of the growing conviction here that the Reich aims at settling this delicate issue as a unit within a larger framework. For Germany at this moment sees England and itself as two arbiters of events—which means that the Reich believes that England—forced by circumstances or led by desire for peace—will bring Poland to "sweet reasonableness."

If the outside world's anxiety about Danzig events during the past week end meant fears that the Reich is going to attempt to seize it outright, then such attitude showed failure to appreciate the change in the National Socialist standpoint immediately it realized the possibility that an overt act in Danzig might lead to a European upheaval.

Reichsführer Hitler's remarks in his last Reichstag speech that he had made an offer to Poland which had been rejected and that such offers are only made once indicated this change in tactics. Having failed by direct negotiations with Poland, the next step naturally is to find some terms which can be made with Poland's protectors, thereby securing the prize with as much gain as possible.

Favorable Soil Found

Austria cost the Reich only the triumphal entry of its troops. Czechoslovakia was subdued by propaganda and another military march. So it is said here: Why not expect that Danzig, which is 90 per cent German, will return even without another Munich?

For the opinion is held here that Germany's objective may be more easily realized if England's difficulties in the Far East are increased. English wealth in the International Settlements of China, it is felt, will lead to preoccupation with that field, while in Europe the Reich's complicated claims to territory which is overwhelmingly German and in which England has little direct interest, may be contrastingly quickly settled.

Other Settlements Forecast

For—whatever may be the impression elsewhere—the Reich does not believe that the guarantees to Polish integrity will be interpreted by the French or the British as precluding a settlement of the Danzig issue in Germany's favor.

An Anglo-German agreement, it is believed here, would bring a settlement of all minor questions in its train, just as the Munich agreement settled far more than the problem of the Sudeten Germans. It is thought natural that the solution of the whole question of the Polish Corridor and perhaps of Upper Silesia, would then only be a question of time.

But any such agreement, it should be emphasized, would be on Germany's terms and result not from any international conference but from bilateral negotiations where the Reich negotiators consider they would be pitting their forces against those of the British Empire on equal terms.

The Danzig week-end demonstrations had Dr. Joseph Goebbels as chief guest, which suggested that it was intended primarily to test the atmosphere in the Free City, since Dr. Goebbels is Minister of Public Enlargement and Propaganda and is generally accredited with having a good ear for popular reactions.

The historical significance of the occasion, according to interpretations here, lay in the fact that it showed that Herr Hitler has not forgotten his last Reichstag statement, "Danzig is a German city and desires to join Germany."

Restrictions Surmounted

That Danzig is German is beyond doubt, and that it is restricted in certain respects is also true, but the number of official Reich organizations such as the Army, the Blackshirts, Brownshirts and other Party formations, which participated in yesterday's ostentatious display certainly indicates that such restrictions do not prevent Danzigers from demonstrating their membership of the Germanic community to their hearts' content.

In fact, the chief complaints which the German press bring this week end regarding Danzig are that for 20 years Poland controlled its foreign relations and had the final word in its harbor affairs, that there are Polish customs officials and artificial frontiers, that the Free City can only be crossed with a Polish visa.

Dr. Goebbels' speech in dealing with "political frontiers which are temporarily disarranged" declare that "eternal and immovable are frontiers drawn by speech, race and blood."

If this argument can apply to Danzig then it is equally applicable to other parts of Europe, but the world has had an example of how the very people who demand its application declined to apply it against Italy in South Tirol and overlooked it with the incorporation of more than 400,000 Czechs into the Reich, and in the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia.

Word of Caution Voiced by Warsaw

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, June 19

Commenting on addresses made in Danzig over the week end by the German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, asserting that the Free City would return to Germany, the pro-Government newspaper Kurjer Cerwony declared today that "the time has passed when it was sufficient for a representative of the Reich to say we want this or that and get it. . . .

"One cannot conceal the fact that the bloodless successes of Germany have come to an end and that Germany must either back down or fight. This is the danger of the situation—mainly for Germany herself."

Big party rally at Danzig hears Goebbels forecast fulfillment of desire to return to Germany.

DANZIG, June 19 (AP)—National Socialist newspapers today described as a "plebiscite" the pro-German demonstrations conducted by residents of the Free City of Danzig after the Reich's Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, had told them they would "return to the Reich" and that Adolf Hitler was "watching over" them.

In two addresses closing Culture Week in National Socialist-dominated Danzig, which was German before the World War, Dr. Goebbels failed, however, to state when and how Danzig would return, but he said that "no amount of diplomacy or power politics can change this fact" that Danzig is German.

Dr. Goebbels spoke for 59 minutes at the closing session of Danzig's Culture Week. It was largely an explanation of National Socialist ideals on culture, but he found occasion to weave politics into culture and to mention Danzig's desire to return to Germany.

'Can Depend on Hitler'

"In these hard and tension-filled times we can depend on him (Adolf Hitler)," he said. "Before us stands a Reich strong and solid; behind us stands the Nation; over us stands the Führer."

"Powerful means for our defense stand at our disposal. Since 1933 the German people have grown enormously in strength. Today we are a people under arms. The sword watches over the Reich.

"We need not fear any power in the world. . . . I need not say again that the German people in its compactness stands by you and that you need have no anxiety for the fate of your city or of the so-called Free State."

The State Theater in which Dr. Goebbels spoke was packed, with brown-shirted National Socialist storm troopers predominating. A large crowd stood outside.

"Political frontiers disappear with time, but frontiers formed by blood remain eternal," the Propaganda Minister asserted.

"Here in Danzig I see men who speak the German language and who uphold German culture. I feel myself on this side of the political border."

Forster Thanks Goebbels

The German character of Danzig, he said, cannot be a matter for parliamentary discussion, adding:

"In cultural matters everything is perfectly clear. This city is in the center of political agitation but not so in cultural matters."

Dr. Goebbels spoke after the National Socialist District Leader, Albert Forster, told the crowd the Propaganda Minister's visit "means more at this time than can be expressed because Danzig is at the center of world attention."

Turning to the Propaganda Minister, Herr Forster said, "Your speech yesterday more directly than anything that has yet happened gives us courage in this hour and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts."

This was in reference to an informal speech June 17 in which Dr. Goebbels said the union of the Free City with Germany was inevitable and could not "be prevented by any power on earth."

Goebbels Discusses Culture

When Herr Forster finished, Dr. Goebbels launched into a discussion of the National Socialist outlook on culture, leaving politics aside for the moment.

"We do not need any democratic schoolmasters for our cultural outlook," he declared, "and we do not need to be compared with any other state.

"Already, in 1933, we cut away from Jewish influence in German art. In the last few years we have cleansed of all Jewish influence not only cultural creators but also those who receive culture."

He did not hide from his Danzig audience the economic situation of the country they seek to join.

"We Germans politically and economically are under wartime leadership," he said. "We obey only one order. Other states possess great empires and need not count every penny."

In his speech June 17, Dr. Goebbels said:

"I stand on German soil and greet German men and women. You want to return to your home in the Reich.

"Your misfortune is that you happen to be situated at the mouth of the Vistula River and it is a curious theory, supported in Warsaw, that the mouth of a river belongs to the state through which it flows (Poland).

"By such reasoning, Rotterdam belongs to Germany because it lies at the mouth of the Rhine. . . .

"Overnight you have become an international problem and you have become such against your will. Your only desire is to come home to the Reich and only an envious power would try to prevent this union.

"Any power trying to prevent the inevitable makes a mistake if it bases its calculations on the assumption that Germany is weak. It is strong, and unlike some other states whose destinies are in the hands of weak men, this new Germany is led by Adolf Hitler.

"Hitler has said, 'Danzig is German,' and from past experience the world should by now understand that Hitler does not utter empty words."

U. S. Planes Get Right To Liberia Landings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Looking to future developments in international aviation, the United States State Department announced June 17 consummation of an agreement giving American planes the right to land in the African Republic of Liberia.

Liberia is strategically situated just off the 1,900-mile direct Europe-Africa-South America air route used now by German and French planes.

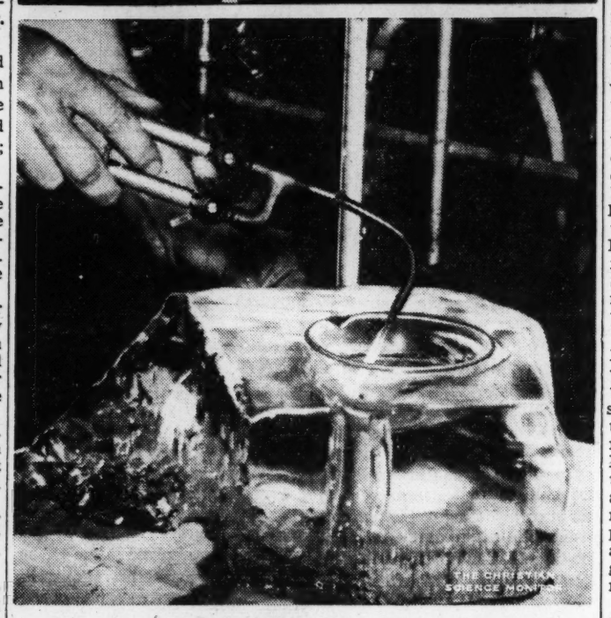
Officials said the agreement was designed only to protect American interests in the future and denied knowledge of plans for early use of the landing privileges.

The agreement was made effective by an exchange of notes at Monrovia, Liberia's capital.

667 Seek Mail Route Job

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—A field of 667 took an examination to carry a rural mail route here. The job pays $1,440 a year. The carrier must furnish his own transportation.

At Last—Glass That Defies Heat



New Product Subjected to Severe Test

Upper: The new Corning low-expansion glass shrinks during manufacturing process. Ware shown in upper picture was 12 inches in diameter when it came from the preliminary molding operation. After going through the new process, it had shrunk to 10½ inches in diameter. Lower: Chief property of the new-type glass is that it will not break when subjected to sudden changes in temperature. Small dish in lower picture, which was at first resting on cake of ice, is being subjected to terrific heat of an oxy-gas flame. The ice melts as the dish settles into it, but the dish does not break.

New Process Glass Shrinks, Does Not Break Under Heat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., June 19—Glass that shrinks but has no other modest qualities when it comes to resisting heat of high intensity, is the latest development by technicians of the Corning Glass Works here, where the great mirror for the 200-inch Palomar telescope was cast.

In fact, the new development is an outgrowth of the same research that made the world's largest glass-casting job possible. The difference is in the "brewing" of the borosilicate "batter." It makes it possible to heat a glass dish or laboratory test tube or baby's bottle to red-hot temperature, almost to the melting point, then plunge it into ice water, and take it out cool and unbroken.

It seems impossible. It doesn't fit the dictionary definition of glass. It can't be true, but it is. Those who know, say the discovery will rank with the most remarkable glass developments of all time.

Articles Shrink

The most peculiar part of the process is that articles made under the new method shrink to less than two thirds of their original volume, yet suffer no distortion of form. That means a linear shrinkage of about 13 per cent, so for a 9-inch dish, technicians start with one that is 10½ inches in diameter.

In simple terms, what happens in the main process is this: A normal glass object such as a plate or beaker is made by usual melting and molding operations, but with a special glass formula. Then through a series of treatments involving the use of nitric acid in the final run, part of the glass structure is removed, leaving a honeycombed skeleton, so to speak.

Then once again placed in the oven, the glass shrinks to a volume which is 35 per cent smaller than its original size. Only 65 per cent of the original glass remains. The surface is rough to touch, but does not feel porous although it is filled with submicroscopic capillaries or air spaces.

Like Fused Quartz

On completion of the final treatment with heat, the glass shrinks to a transparent, solid state which is practically 96 per cent pure silica. After this, you may heat the glass cherry red and dip it into a vat of ice water with no injury—or place it on ice and pour in molten iron. For all intents and purposes the product is equal to fused quartz or fused silica ware, but at a price the average man can pay.

A miniature pilot plant for making the glass in small quantities has been operating for several months, but to put the process on a full-time scale basis will require at least two years more, even assuming rapid designing and building of new equipment and factories, according to the chemists in charge.

Sixteen years' research went into perfecting the new process. Natural scientists credited with the work are H. P. Hood, Dr. Martin E. Nordby, Dr. E. C. Sullivan, Vice-Chairman of Board of the Corning Glass Works and Director of Research and W. Taylor, chief chemist.

New Mauretania at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, June 19—A new Mauretania, replacing the veteran of many trans-Atlantic crossings, is on the way to New York today on its maiden voyage.

This latest contribution of the Cunard White Star Line to England's maritime facilities steamed out of the Mersey on June 17, with Capt. A. T. Brown, master of the old Mauretania on its last voyage, at the helm.

After leaving the busy mouth of the Mersey, the new Mauretania headed southward and westward for Cobh, Ireland, where it made a brief stop to pick up additional passengers. Included in the passenger list was Cyrus Morfey, who crossed on the maiden voyage of the original Mauretania, in 1907. The vessel will dock in New York on June 23, six days after sailing.

More than two years of preparation went into the building of the new 34,000-ton, 10-decked liner, and at least 125,000 men and women have contributed to the building and outfitting of the vessel. The largest vessel of its kind ever built in England, the new Mauretania, has an overall length of 772 feet and extreme breadth of 89½ feet—considerably smaller than the Queen Mary.

Providing latest equipment for comfort and safety, the new liner is of moderate proportions, of moderate speed, and as builders admit, not in the "superliner" class.

Germany to Seek Stronger Economic Tie With Bulgaria

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—The Bulgarian Finance Minister, Dobri Bojiloff, arrived here today to discuss strengthening of economic relations between Germany and Bulgaria.

Conclusion of a new economic treaty with Bulgaria, which is rich in agricultural produce, stands high on the National Socialist "must" program.

Germany recently concluded economic treaties with Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Control in the Balkans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 19—The Bulgarian Finance Minister's visit to Berlin marks a new step in the long struggle between the democracies and the dictatorships for predominating control in the Balkans. Bulgaria's claims for territorial changes have held the democracies back from their goal, for to satisfy these claims would affect Bulgarian areas transferred by the peace treaties to Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece, none of which countries is at present ready to hand back its gains.

Soviet Russia, which is anxious to prevent the Balkans falling too completely under control of the dictatorships, is understood to be bringing pressure to bear upon Rumania to patch up its differences with Bulgaria, and the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, is said to be preparing to go to Sofia with a proposal for economic help to Bulgaria instead of territorial revision.

While the democracies, with Russia's help, are trying various ways of detaching Rumania from the revisionist group, the dictatorships have moved swiftly to tighten up their relationships with Bucharest. The present trade talks with Berlin follow closely upon similar talks with Italy. These have been accompanied by an unmistakable note of enthusiasm on Bulgaria's part, in view of Italy's reputation as upholder of the claims of Hungary and other smaller revisionist nations.

The economic negotiations with Rome have been supplemented by a Bulgarian-Italian cultural convention which, rather significantly, referred to King Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Abyssinia and King of Albania, thereby virtually recognizing Italy's occupation of Albania. The convention enables Rome to increase its propaganda in Bulgaria through schools, newspapers and in other ways.

While the talks with Italy have been in progress, a member of the German Economics Ministry, Dr. Landwehr, has been in Sofia, strengthening Germany's foothold in the Bulgarian capital. Dr. Landwehr has been largely responsible for increasing German investments in Bulgarian mines and other industries. Arrangements are being made for 5,000 Bulgarian farm workers to spend a year in Germany learning German methods of agriculture, for application in their own country.

'Life on Tidal Flat' Title of Movie For Australian Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A grant of more than £1,000, which the Australian Museum here received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York recently for expenditure "on an educational purpose," is being devoted to making natural history films for exhibition in schools.

The first film, "Life on a Tidal Flat," taken at Gunnamatta Bay, near Sydney, has already been made by the museum staff with the moving-picture apparatus purchased with part of the Carnegie grant. The staff photographer, Mr. George C. Clutton, was assisted by officers of the museum's scientific staff, and an interesting record has been secured of the teeming life on a tidal flat at low tide. The film shows squids, octopuses, crabs, shrimps, and quaint forms of sea-life in close-ups and wriggling in shallows. The text of a lecture to accompany the film has been prepared for the use of teachers in the schools.

The museum director, Dr. Charles Anderson, said that there was a dearth of films dealing with Australian natural history.

What Consumers Demand: 'Tell About What You Sell'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Everybody knows that the Consumer is a person who mystifies Industry but Miss Alice L. Edwards is doing her best to change all that. She has lately written a pamphlet on consumer purchasing for the American Association of University Women. This is really a new edition of a piece of writing she did on the subject in 1932, and she has in it some observations which will doubtless make the merchandisers take notice.

For instance, "It is not generally recognized that the apparent caprice of women's buying results from the fact that they are unable to procure accurate descriptions of the construction and performance of the goods in which they are interested." That means things such as how many threads to the square inch in percale sheets; whether broadloom is a species of a weave or a rug, what is meant by pure dye silk, and so on.

In passing, it might be said that it is also precisely what Station WOR and Macy's store in New York were geting at a year or so ago, when they founded the Consumers' Quiz Club. Anybody was eligible for membership in the club. Macy's Bureau of Standards furnished all the information handed out. And the purpose of the whole was to help the consumer get the greatest value for her shopping dollar, wherever she chose to spend it.

The Consumer Knows

Miss Edwards is a consumer herself. She came to that estate by taking over the buying in her own family, for her father and a younger sister. Later she taught consumer education at the Universities of Tennessee, Delaware and Texas, and Home Economics at the Universities of Minnesota and Illinois, and Rhode Island State College. For ten years she was executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association.

It is Miss Edwards' opinion that the thing that is bothering Industry is not so much that the consumer is a mysterious, intricate and puzzling creature, but that Industry has not studied closely enough what it is that activates the creature, making her open her purse strings.

"The fickleness attributed to women in retail market," she says, "is the result of their inability to find out the essential facts about the products they want to buy. All are victims in some measure of the attitude that 'business knows all' and 'the buyer knows nothing' about the goods offered for sale.

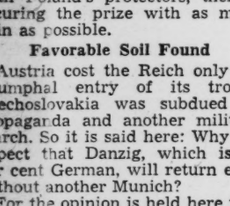
"The lag between merchandise stocks and consumption is frequently due to the fact that the consumer knows enough about the merchandise, and what it should be, for a given price, not to buy it at the price it is displayed. Or, perhaps, just not to buy it at all. That makes industry indignant and it announces to the world that there is no pleasing the consumer.

The Budget Factor

Miss Edwards believes the consumer is apt to be head of the family, at least for shopping purposes; that she is living on a budget, and because she wishes to keep on friendly terms with it she has schooled herself to be more discriminating in searching out and recognizing sound merchandise values. The last twenty years have brought about many changes in the retail markets, through mass production and distribution, which have increased the difficulties of the consumer in choosing between endless varieties of commodities developed and marketed.

"Producers frequently complain of the irrational character of women's choices," Miss Edwards said, "and of the difficulty of planning a production program for a well-made article which must sell in competition with a poorly-constructed but attractively decorated substitute.

"The consumer finds it very difficult to know with any accuracy what merchandise she has bought in the past consisted or was made of; consequently she does not know how to duplicate it if it pleased her, or how to avoid it if it did not. If women could get from the stores sound information about the goods in which they are interested, then they would buy in a sound, predictable fashion, and the disruption and uncertainty many business firms experience would be, in considerable measure, removed. Given the facts, women will not only buy more wisely and with a greater degree of predictability, but they will buy more goods."



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The Automotive Mr. Olds: He Kept Eyes on the Road

DETROIT (AP)—They call him "the schoolmaster of motordom" and "the father of the popular priced car."

Nobody will question Ransom E. Olds' right to the first of these titles. The men who served their apprenticeship under him and moved on to high positions in the automobile industry are many. Those who might challenge the accuracy of the second designation are reminded of the curved-dash $650 runabut that he built in 1901 and which inspired the song, "The Merry Oldsmobile."

Mr. Olds' place in the story of the automobile is alongside that of Apperson, Duryea, Ford, Haynes, and others of the group that created the motor industry. It is unquestioned that Olds was among the first to build a self-propeiled vehicle. Certainly his experimental work in his early twenties ante-dated that of many of the other pioneers.

Automotive Pioneering

The pioneer who started with a steam-powered plant and switched to gasoline engines no longer is active in the automobile industry, but when he retired, finally, a couple of years ago, he left behind a long record of enviable achievement in the development of motors and men.

Mr. Olds and his wife, the former Metta U. Woodward of Lansing, Mich., observed their golden wedding anniversary a fortnight ago. Guests at the jubilee reception included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, who observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary last year.

Like most of the others who made the automobile industry, Mr. Olds was an inventive genius. He was educated in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Lansing High School, and a business college. His practical training, though it lacked many of the formal phases of a technical education, was sufficient to win him a Bachelor of Science degree from Kalamazoo College in 1924, and last Monday Michigan State College bestowed upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Mr. Olds does not claim to have envisioned the time when there would be 30,000,000 motor vehicles on the nation's highways. He did, however, produce 4,000 of the 14,800 cars manufactured by the infant motor industry in 1901.

Traffic Convictions

To control traffic congestion, he favors the elevated highway.

"Obviously," he explains, "the objective in handling traffic is to get the cars through. You can't do that if the main streets of a city are congested with automobiles. I see only one sensible method of handling big city traffic and that is to put the cars in elevated highways so constructed that those which want to hurry through may do so."

It was in 1886, when Olds was but 22, that he first attempted to develop a motorized buggy. His experimental work was done at Lansing in his father's machine repair shop in which he subsequently purchased a partnership. The original car was powered with a steam boiler. Throughout his initial experiments, however, Mr. Olds kept the gasoline engine in mind, convinced that it would prove the ideal power plant for a motorized vehicle.

"So," Mr. Olds comments in a modest, matter-of-fact manner, "I invented a gasoline motor which was the first manufactured in the United States to use gasoline directly in the cylinder."

That Old Steamer

It was a crude vehicle indeed, the three-wheeled, steam-powered contraption he took out onto the streets for tests in the late eighties. But such was the forerunner of many hundreds of thousands of Oldsmobiles and Reos that were to come and which gave to Lansing a claim upon the distinction of being the birthplace of the American motorcar industry.

Another steam-propelled car, not quite so crude as measured by the standards of the day, followed in 1893. From that point, Mr. Olds concentrated on the gasoline engine. In 1896 he formed the Olds Motor Vehicle Company and produced six automobiles during the first year. Three years later his company became the Olds Motor Works, with a capitalization of $350,000. In two years Mr. Olds pushed production from six vehicles to 4,000, and then withdrew from the company in 1904. In 1907 it became part of the General Motors Company, and soon afterward Olds became head of the Reo Motor Car Company. In 1937 Mr. Olds announced his final resignation as chairman of Reo's board and also from several other companies in which he held official connections.

The Men He Raised

Mr. Olds was born in Geneva, Ohio, June 3, 1864. On June 5, 1888, while his original research on motorized transportation was underway, he was married to Miss Woodward. They had two daughters, both of whom, like their parents, reside in Lansing, Mich.

The men who began their automotive careers with Olds include such figures as Roy D. Chapin, who became head of Hudson Motor Car Company, and later Secretary of Commerce; John D. Maxwell, who founded his own company, and Howard E. Coffin, whom the industry refers to as the "father of standardization."

To Ransom E. Olds, the development of these men and many others like them has been as important an achievement as the part he took in making the motorcar industry.

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Photo Centre National d'Expansion du Tourisme

You'd probably look just as "quaint" to them

Not only in Brittany, but in many other parts of Europe, the natives wear costumes that seem strange to visitors from other lands. These costumes—in many cases very colorful—add much to the interest of the traveler in the people that characterize various European countries. The prospective European traveler will find many hotel and transportation advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor a definite help in planning a trip to Europe.

Up-to-the-Minute Headdress

Wide World

They Are Wearing Hats of 'Time'

Style and beauty leaders from five of the Big Ten universities, chosen as hostesses for the Elgin Time Observatory at the New York World's Fair, pose on the ramp at Perylon Hall. Left to right they are: Libby Rice, Indiana University; Treva Berry, Purdue University; Rosemary Best, University of Illinois; Edith Prior Leahy, University of Iowa; and Sally Douglas, Northwestern University.

Citizens' Union Demands Ouster Of Judge Martin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Reference of the case of Judge George W. Martin, of the Kings County Court, to the New York State Senate for removal action is demanded of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by the Citizens' Union, leading civic organization, in a letter given out at Union headquarters here today.

While the letter, signed by William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Union, recalls that Judge Martin was acquitted a fortnight ago of bribery after he had been indicted on charges by John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General investigating alleged corruption in the Borough of Brooklyn, it stressed that the canons of the American Bar Association relating to judicial ethics demand that the official conduct of a member of the bench be free from impropriety, and that Judge Martin's trial raised the question of his fitness to continue in office.

A two-thirds vote of the State Senate would be required to unseat him.

Mr. Schieffelin's letter describes five charges against Judge Martin taken from official proceedings at his trial. It recalls:

1. That he testified he settled an indebtedness of the Bank of the United States by negotiating with Max Whitman, an employee of the liquidator of the bank, and "judgment for some $10,000 was settled for $2,000," following which "Judge Martin appointed Whitman to two lunacy commissions, for which Whitman received $500."

2. That Judge Martin gambled at the races.

3. That he borrowed money and obtained advances on his post-dated checks from the Ace Automobile Company of Brooklyn and that Lawrence Friedman, an employee of the Ace Automobile Company, received about 24 appointments as a lunacy commissioner from Judge Martin in the period from 1934 to 1938, the Friedman fees aggregating about $6,000.

4. That Judge Martin did not testify "with the candor which is rightly to be demanded of a public official, professing a lack of memory as to even recent financial transactions.

5. That these admissions by him "are sufficient to indicate that Judge Martin's private and official conduct has fallen far short of the proper standard for judicial office."

Frank Murphy Receives Michigan U. Law Degree

ANN ARBOR, Mich (AP)—Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, received an honorary Doctorate of Laws June 17 at the Commencement exercises at the University of Michigan, his alma mater.

The award cited Mr. Murphy for "maintaining a trustworthy as well as an informed judiciary" and for "intrepid courage and unswerving devotion to the public good."

The University also conferred an honorary Doctor of Music degree on Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Martin H. Carmody, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

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BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

Illinois Court Curbs Use Of Non-Employees as Pickets

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court held today that picketing by non-employees is illegal if its purpose is to compel workers to join a labor union.

Affirming a decision of the First District Appellate Court, the Supreme Court found Ross W. Swing, owner of a Chicago beauty shop, was entitled to an injunction to halt such picketing of his place of business by the American Federation of Labor Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union.

Mr. Swing contended he was neutral in the union's campaign to organize his employees who refused to join the union, and that no other labor dispute was involved. The shop was picketed by persons not employed by Mr. Swing who carried banners stating the shop was unfair to organized labor.

The union contended the Illinois Anti-Injunction Act prevented an injunction in such cases, and that an injunction would violate the constitutional guaranty of free speech.

"The implication of this argument," said the Supreme Court's opinion, "is that the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech extends so far as to make it a guaranty of freedom to libel."

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Representatives of independent groups of unemployed and WPA workers will meet in Washington June 24-26 to discuss the possibility of forming a national organization rivaling the Workers' Alliance.

Lloyd Leith, of Baltimore, chairman of the arrangements committee, said unemployed unions with combined memberships of 200,000 would be represented, many of them formerly associated with the Workers' Alliance. Mr. Leith's own organization, the People's Unemployment League of Maryland, withdrew from the Alliance two years ago.

A House investigating committee recently heard testimony that the Workers Alliance was "communistic."

Labor Act Violators?

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers' Union of America (C. I. O.), urged Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, yesterday to ask President Roosevelt to issue an executive order forbidding the Government to enter contracts with industries which have violated Federal labor laws.

In a letter to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Rieve said that the beneficiaries of some of the largest public contracts included violators of the National Labor Relations Act and the Walsh-Healey Act. The latter requires concerns selling to the Government to live up to certain wage and hour regulations.

Wagner Act Savings

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board said yesterday that the Wagner Act had saved the nation $33,000,000 by "conservative estimate" last year.

This conclusion was reached by David J. Saposs, NLRB's chief economist, in a study which showed that operation of the Act cost $2,700,000, or approximately $1 for each worker involved in the 11,488 cases handled by the NLRB in 1938.

Mr. Saposs estimated the law saved $16,700,000 in wages and an equal amount for employers and communities by averting the loss of 4,779,907 man-days of strike.

His calculation was based largely on the decrease in strikes between 1937 and 1938 in industries in which the NLRB has taken jurisdiction as compared with the decrease in industries in which it has taken partial or no jurisdiction.

Legal Strikes Conceded

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Apex Hosiery Company, which recently won a $711,932 damage verdict against a labor union, declared in a brief filed here that it conceded the right of organized labor to carry on legal strikes and said that the case on which it obtained judgment does not challenge that right.

"The Union and its officers," the Company's brief argued, "are not exempted from the provisions of the Sherman Act when they chose to substitute for their lawful right to strike and picket, the outrageous acts of violence, property destruction, and illegal plant seizure, committed pursuant to a definitely planned and proven conspiracy which not only restrained but completely stopped all interstate commerce engaged in by the appellee."

Allies-Chalmers Resumes

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19 (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company resumed production today with virtually all 6,500 shop employees at work, following quick preparations after settlement of a 24-day labor dispute with the United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.).

Terms of the new contract generally are the same as last year's agreement. The Union's demands for a union shop, wage increases and a blanket contract covering the Company's West Allis, Pittsburgh and Boston plants, were rejected.

The agreement recognizes the Union as the sole bargaining agent for production workers here. It guarantees against wage reductions for the period ending April 15, 1940, and leaves virtually intact machinery for handling workers' grievances.

Hoover Figures the Saving

(Continued from Page 1)

public works, local improvements, etc.

Another element is the great increase in national defense spending, which Roosevelt defenders would say is a result of world conditions. In Mr. Hoover's four years, the annual maximum was $688,000,000 in 1930. The top in the Roosevelt period is $1,326,000,000 estimated for 1940.

Mr. Hoover's neatly printed budget tabulations, which came to Washington newspaper offices as a complete surprise through Mr. Ritchie's distribution, are striking in many ways. They show the altogether higher plateau upon which New Deal spending has mounted, a plateau roughly three times as high as the Hoover levels. That is to say, the Hoover budgets of irrecoverable expenditures ran just over $3,000,000,000 a year.

The Roosevelt budgets, for the last two years have mounted over $9,000,000,000. The "ordinary expenses" of government so classified by Mr. Roosevelt, ran in the Hoover period at just under $3,000,000,000. With Mr. Roosevelt, they have gone from $4,663,000,000 in 1937 to $5,351,000,000 in 1939 and $5,737,000,000 estimated for 1940. Meantime, public works and relief spending, increased from Mr. Hoover's $551,000,000 in 1932 and $472,000,000 in 1933, to $3,970,000,000 in 1939 and $3,338,000,000 in 1940.

While these figures reveal the great expansion of relief and public works spending, they also emphasize one of Mr. Hoover's favorite points: that "ordinary expenses" substantially doubled under President Roosevelt as well.

This analysis is devoid of the extravagant claims sometimes made in opposition reckonings. It says nothing about "our children and grandchildren." It simply reveals plain figures, set forth on a single sheet, and will doubtless make effective campaign material.

Green Upholds Pan Americanism At Eastern Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Cultural and economic unity between the nations of the Americas will defeat incursions of totalitarian ideologies, in the opinion of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"In these unhappy days for civilization, when the Old World is being overrrun by the forces of hatred and oppression, it is well for the nations of the New World to remember that we also have a common fate," Mr. Green said in an address in connection with dedication of a model of the $5,000,000 memorial to Columbus to be constructed on the coast of the Dominican Republic as a joint tribute of the 21 Pan American Nations at the Court of Peace at the New York World's Fair here yesterday.

"We must defend those principles which we hold priceless or run the risk of having our material and moral security undermined and destroyed by the infiltration of foreign, despotic philosophies," Mr. Green continued.

Pan American Pacificism

"Our nations do not plot against each other. We do not harbor any desire to seize neighboring states. We do not seek to compel any other country to think as we do. We have solemnly pledged ourselves not to enter into war against each other.

"Why then cannot we just as earnestly resolve to stand together against those autocratic, totalitarian nations of the Old World, which are even now plotting to separate us, to seize us, to compel our obedience to hateful doctrines and to foment war against us?"

Other speakers at the ceremonies, which were presided over by George Gordon Battle, were Don Andres Pastorizo, Dominican Minister to the United States, who saw the monument to Columbus "a symbol of the union of the Americas"; Representative Hamilton Fish and George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens. Today's highlights at the big show was official reception of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina, with ceremonies in the court of peace.

Italian Celebration

Meanwhile, American citizens of Italian extraction have before them a plea to be loyal to the United States, and also to be proud of the history and achievements of their mother country, following a ceremony in the fair's Italian Pavilion yesterday.

A Ukrainian Folk Festival was presented in the Court of Peace yesterday by 800 children and adults of Ukrainian descent. Native Christmas carols, other songs and group dances were presented.

The Fair Corporation is entirely satisfied with the attendance record of the first 47 days of celebration, Grover A. Whalen, President of the corporation, announced Saturday in what was seen as an effort to counteract press comments on small attendance at the show.

Mr. Whalen compared attendance at the New York Fair with that at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition held during 1933 and 1934. Recalling that the Chicago show did not open until May 27, he said that between that date and June 15, the Chicago exposition had passed 1,312,152 persons through its gates, as compared with 2,711,150 persons who entered the New York Exposition in the same period.

Latin-American Glossary: Militarism Plays Politics

The recent State visit of Nicaraguan President Somoza to Washington highlighted Latin American politics.

So different is the political tradition and mentality in Hispanic Latin America from that of English-speaking North America that confusion frequently arises and operates against the correct mutual understanding of Inter-American news. In the series of notes, of which the following is the fourth, a North American observer thoroughly steeped in the Hispanic political mood and process, interprets the Latin American scene as an aid to understanding Pan-American relationships.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In most Latin-American nations the army and navy are the only well-organized groups of men with some education, in the midst of floods of illiterates. The tradition of their participation in politics is as old as the republics themselves, and older. They are not only organized, but they have the physical force to impose their will. Having few or no wars to fight, having salaries to wrest from the Government, and not having been trained primarily as leaders of military machines, the officers interest themselves in the most popular Latin-American pastime—politics; and they become the arbiters of the nation's political existence.

Only one or two Latin-American nations have solved their military problem. In the others, presidents and presidential candidates must woo the friendship of the generals to get in, to stay in and to slip out comfortably. Many officers have been excellent civilian presidents, and many civilians have become noteworthy military presidents. Generals are presidents in more than half the Latin-American countries at the present moment, and many owe their ascent into power to armies. In more recent times, as the requirements for universal military service have expanded, some of these armies have become social-minded; but once in power, the taste of power intoxicates them and their ideals are changed to serve personalist aims.

Civilian and broad-minded military leaders alike have realized the great need for "militarizing" the armed forces and for removing them from active participation in the politics of their nations. In this problem, as in so many others, economic, social, and traditional factors make the application of solutions extremely difficult.

Government is still the largest Latin-American industry; and the military being the strongest branch of Government, it is almost impossible to limit the numbers and the power of the military without causing a "labor" strike of ground-rocking proportions. The military desire and need their job and all that goes with it. They are the beginning and the end of a vicious circle which they themselves control.

The Old Regime

Under the old regime, which means in colonial times and during the persistence of colonial institutions in the independent republican era, civilization and control rested on a tripod consisting of the landed aristocrats, the church, and the armed forces—all three functional aspects of the same powerful interests. Crown, land, and family bound them together.

Under modern cloaks, the same forces are still more or less the same powerful institutions of yesterday; and at recent banquets in nations where it seemed that the colonial cloaks had been divested, these three institutions could be observed paying homage to one another. Only today, of course, the president, or governor, takes the place of the representative of the crown. But he, the bishop, and the general refer to themselves still as the props of law, order, and stability.

One-Crop Economy

Where one-crop culture obtains, as it does in most of the Latin-American nations, and when most of the wealth which is produced comes from the soil, which is owned by a very few, the number of professions and positions into which a man can go is limited. Furthermore, as long as much of Latin-American civilization is set up for the rich man, and few earn salaries commensurate with their talents and needs, political and military positions are avidly sought; because, though they do not pay much, they offer security and prestige.

It might seem that the one crop might serve as the basis of at least one great political party, and as the inspiration for a school of thought and action. In most instances, in fact in all, this main crop is sold abroad and thus escapes from the domain of purely domestic policy and becomes the concern of foreign offices. Thus it moves into a field where the layman is singularly ignorant and at the mercy of experts. The monetary products of that one crop's exportation do loom large in local politics; but there are custom house receipts, which pay for Government posts and about which it is difficult to form a political philosophy or party. Though Latin-American commentators may refer to the raid-on-the-customs house character of their politics, no Latin-American nation has elevated this into anything else than what it is, or has rationalized about its desirability.

Florida Naval Air Base Voting Comes July 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The County Air Base Authority has set July 18 as the date when voters of Duval County will be called upon to express their views as to the United States' plan to spend more than $15,000,000 here in the establishment of one of the country's major naval air defense bases.

Voters will be asked to ballot on $1,100,000 in bonds, the money to be expended in acquiring title to approximately 3,000 acres of land needed for the air base and harbor basin for sea craft.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Canada

Ontario

Peterborough: Trinity United Church, Rubidae Street, 3:15 p. m., June 25.
Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., June 29.

United States

California

Atascadero: Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 26.
Belvedere (Marin County): Tiburon Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 29.
Huntington Beach: Huntington Beach Union High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., June 25.
Montebello: Montebello High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 25.
Monterey: Memory Garden, 222 Calle Principal, 3 p. m., June 25.
Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1219 Filbert Street, 3 p. m., June 25.
San Diego (Third Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Thirteenth Street, 8 p. m., June 29.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 26.
San Mateo: Church Auditorium, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., June 27.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., June 30.
South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, Fair Oaks and Rollins Street, 8 p. m., June 30.
Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Avenue, 8 p. m., June 29.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., June 27.
Wilmington (Thirty-third Church, Los Angeles): Wilmington Bowl, 909 Mahar Avenue, 3 p. m., June 25.

Kentucky

Fulton: First Christian Church, 3:30 p. m., June 25.

Maine

Waterville: Church Edifice, 5 School Street, 8 p. m., June 22. (Note change of date.)

Michigan

Caro: Methodist Episcopal Church, Burnside and Sheridan Streets, 3 p. m., June 25.
Ferndale: Radio City Theater, 8 p. m., June 26.
Monroe: Monroe High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 27.
Romeo: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., June 25.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): Senior High School, Eighth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 26.

New Hampshire

Newport: Church Edifice, Cheney and Cedar Streets, 8 p. m., June 30.

Ohio

Steubenville: Grant Junior High School Auditorium, Fourth and South Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 27.

Pennsylvania

Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, Somerset and Napoleon Streets, 3:15 p. m., June 25.
Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial Hall, Swarthmore College, 3:15 p. m., June 25.

Washington

Blaine: Municipal Hall, H Street, 3:15 p. m., June 25.
Centralia: Centralia High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 25.
Seattle (Tenth Church): Auditorium, High Line High School, 8 p. m., June 27.
Tacoma (auspices First Church, Lake Steilacoom): Lakewood Community Center Theater, 8 p. m., June 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m. WIXAL, 11.79mc and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.) July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.
7:30 p. m. WIXAL, 6.04mc, WIXAR, 11.73mc. (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.) Sept. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 25.
Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 2, 16.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on June 25, July 9, 23; August 12, 27; Sept. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 2, Aug. 6; Sept. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on July 2, 16, 30; Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 16; Aug. 20; Sept. 17.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter One

Frieda and Granny walked through the Cathedral Square at Berne on their way to the station. Few people were stirring so early in the morning and the Square looked big and lonely. The world seemed big that day to Frieda, for she was soon to leave on a journey out into it, but far from lonely.

At the station, Granny put Frieda in the train and went outside to wave. When the train began to pull slowly away, Frieda with her nose pressed flat against the window waved until she could not see Granny any more. Then with a little sigh, half excitement, half bewilderment, she sat down on the seat. The conductor came by and looked at her in a kindly way, for he had been asked to watch over her on her journey to the mountains.

Once Frieda gave him her ticket she felt that she had really left Berne and was going to a strange new world—a world of mountains, cows and goats, of a little boy cousin and Aunt and Uncle Zingre.

The train went on. The flat countryside began to grow into little hills and the hills stretched up into mountains. Soon the conductor helped Frieda change from the big electric line that went to Italy to one much smaller which would take her into the very heart of those great shadowy mountains which he said were the Bernese Oberland.

Hans Awaits a Guest

Off on a Saanen hillside lay Hans Zingre; his eyes were on his goats, but his thoughts were far down in the valley where the railroad track ran like a ribbon tying the villages together. The warm April sun beat down on him, the young green grass was soft beneath him, and the song of a pair of tits building their home in a nearby tree filled the air with merriment; but Hans had no time for any of these things. He was thinking of what Papa had said that morning about his cousin who was coming from Berne to stay with them.

Hans wanted someone to play with. The long hours spent with his goats on the hillside would be less long with someone to talk to. He began to think of the good times they might have together—exploring the river, making hay, then he stopped. Frieda was a girl and girls didn't do things like that, especially girls that lived in cities.

Suddenly Hans sat up. It was not the sound of the train that had roused him, but the sharp pitiful bleat of a goat in distress. Running up the hillside he looked quickly about him. He could see none of his goats anywhere, only the little sad crying rang through the air bringing with it a thousand reminders of all Papa had told him about the importance of watching the goats every minute. Without the goats there would be no milk to drink as the cows' milk was sold. Hans remembered that the little girl cousin would want milk to drink, too.

At Dinner Time

Running higher up the hill where he could see more, he cupped his hands to his lips and called. Then he saw the goats. Bini, the littlest one, had climbed half up into a tree to nibble some new green leaves and could not get down. Hans ran to them, telling himself all the way that he would never again let the goats out of his sight.

During dinner that day Papa said, "Hans, you may tie the goats this afternoon. Show Frieda about."

Hans, who had said nothing all through the meal, looked up over his bowl of pudding. "Yes, Papa."

Frieda, who had said nothing ever since Uncle Zingre met her at the station except polite "Yes, pleases," and "No, thank yous," looked over her bowl at Hans. He was bigger than she. He was brown and sturdy looking and his sandy hair looked as if he didn't like to brush it. She felt uncomfortable. He would probably jump up into high places like one of his goats and then laugh at her because she couldn't follow.

Chairs were being pushed back from the table, so Frieda pushed hers back and stood uncertainly beside it. Hans brushed past her, murmuring that he was going to tie the goats. Mama said briskly, "Come, Frieda, carry the dishes into the kitchen for me."

What the River Said

Soon Hans was back. "Shall we go now, Frieda?"

She looked at Aunt Zingre who nodded "yes," then the two cousins left the brown chalet.

Frieda followed his quick movements as he pointed up the hill, then down to the rich greening meadows near the river. As they walked down the road, Frieda saw the river ahead and asked Hans if he could swim. He replied that he could but that it was too cold now. "Last summer I made a dam with some stones and had a good pool, but it's gone now. The high water washed it away this spring."

"Hans," Frieda began timidly, "would you show me how to swim?"

Hans looked at her. Frieda might really be fun after all.

"Perhaps," he answered guardedly.

They walked on in silence until they reached the river. "That's our river," Hans said, pointing up the rushing water.

"It's high now," Hans explained, "the snows are melting up in the mountains and running into it. Sometimes it brings trees and brush and all sorts of things down with it, and it carries stones, too. Listen!"

Frieda did, and under the roar of the river she could hear the dull thump-thumping of boulders being moved along the bed.

"In the summer the river all goes away, then it's just a little stream that scarcely makes a whisper. We go along it then and gather the bits of wood and branches it has brought down for our winter fuel," Hans said.

"Look here, do you want to play my game with me?" Hans demanded suddenly.

"Of course I do," Frieda answered stoutly.

Hans told her then of how he liked to jump along the rocks at the edge of the river and every time a false step was made and he got a wet foot it counted one against him. "Shall we go?"

Frieda nodded and Hans led the way, jumping like a goat from one rock to another, forgetful of the swift whirling water.

Hans's Game

"Here's a big one," Hans called, "watch out," but as he spoke he slipped. "Oooh, it's cold," he said, dragging one stockingless leg ruefully out of the water.

Frieda jumped, light as a deer she landed on the rock with Hans.

"You've won today, Frieda," Hans smiled.

"You'd better go home and change your shoes," she replied.

They talked together for a while on the rocks in the river, then walked home along the road through the pines. Just before they reached the brown chalet, Frieda looked at Hans and said, "Please, Hans, will you let me do everything that you do every day? Please, I want to so much."

"Well, I might," Hans said carefully.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn by Nora Unwin

Hans led the way

Whip-Poor-Will!

The sun has set,
the town is still—
all except the whip-poor-will;
he is singing yet—
the sun has set!

On valley and hill
the night has crept;
but what has kept
the whip-poor-will
singing on valley and hill?

He's singing yet—
the sun has set!

KATHRYN-JEAN AINSWORTH

Welcome the New Arrivals

Splash! Plonk! Splash! The rain came pouring down, big drops, little drops, fat drops, thin drops, long drops and round drops that hit the window pane of Jennifer's nursery. Jennifer, with her doll Fanny in her arms, gazed out at it and pretended she knew where each drop was going.

"That fat one is to water my daffodils," she said, "and so, I think, is the thin one. The long one, I am sure, is going to join the sea, and the little round one will drop into the water barrel."

While she was explaining all this to Fanny the door opened and Mummy came in carrying a large basket.

"Oh, Mummy, Mummy, what is it?" cried Jennifer, dancing on her red-slippered toes.

Mummy looked very mysterious and told her to guess.

"A rabbit," said Jennifer.

"No," said Mummy. "Try again, and this time you must shut your eyes."

Jennifer shut her eyes tightly. "Think, Fanny," she implored. Fanny shut her eyes too. She was a most elegant young lady in blue velvet, whose pink lids closed whenever she was tipped backward.

"A friend for Clarence," said Jennifer.

"No," said Mummy again. "Daddy couldn't see any nice tortoises today to keep Clarence company."

Tell-Tale Sounds

Just then some little sounds were heard coming from the inside of the basket, and in a voice, hushed with excitement, Jennifer whispered, "Oh, Mummy, can it be a—puppy!"

"Yes," said Mummy, "it is a puppy, and something else too!"

She began to open the basket and there, gazing up into their faces, was a lovely little black and white creature which opened its tiny mouth and said, "Meeouw! I want to come out, please."

At the same moment there was a pushing and grunting from the other side of the basket.

"Woof, woof, what about me?" And there was the sweetest little brown fellow you can imagine.

"Oh, Mummy!" cried Jennifer, "he has lace curtains over his eyes!" And she danced with glee as the puppy peered eagerly at her through the hair that fell in an even pattern across his face, and then began to make frantic efforts to escape from the basket.

"Don't push like that!" he said to the kitten. "I'm here too," and became so energetic that he had to be rescued before he fell out.

Picking both animals up in her arms, Jennifer's mother sat down on the rug laughing at the puppy's efforts to support his fat little body on his short little legs as he went staggering about the room.

A Good Climber

"Woof-woof," grunted a voice, "grrr! Don't take any notice of that silly little thing, she is only showing off."

Just then Daddy appeared at the door.

"Look Daddy, look what I have got!" cried Jennifer.

The puppy immediately scented a new kind of smell.

"Ah," he sniffed, "not bad. The Master of the house, I suppose? I shall have to be good-dog with him."

"How do you do?" said Jennifer's father politely.

"I am quite well, thank you," answered the puppy, and wobbled off for further exploration.

"What are you going to call them both?" asked Daddy.

Jennifer hadn't thought of this, and while she was considering, the kitten, bored with the floor, suddenly rushed up the nursery curtain, swinging in a most dazzling manner.

"Oh, isn't she lovely?" said Jennifer. "Look at the way she swings."

"What about calling her 'Swinger'?" laughed Daddy.

"I will ask The Family if they would like that name," said Jennifer, solemnly, going across to the Doll's House.

Bee-Bee, who was in the kitchen at the stove, turned to look at the kitten. As she did so she gave several little squeaks which meant that she thought it very nice. Bee-Bee, you see, got her name because of the way she squeaked when she was turned round.

The Dolls Accept

Then Jennifer asked Baa, who was laying the table, what she thought about it.

"I agree with Bee-Bee," she said, and went on with her work.

Then Jennifer suddenly remembered that the puppy hadn't got a name.

"Daddy," she said, "what shall we call him?"

"I know!" said Daddy. "We will call him 'Swagger,' it would suit him perfectly."

When it was time for tea, Swinger and Swagger had to be introduced to The Family.

"This is Ali, and this is Fanny, and this is Bee-Bee, and this is Baa," said Jennifer.

"Grrr!" said Swagger, and "Me-me-me-me-me!" said Swinger. And then they all felt quite at home.

Swinger was put on a cushion and given a saucer of milk, and Swagger sat on a stool at the little table, with his small tail hanging down behind and one ear flopping over his face. His little wet nose reached the top of the table where he found a biscuit waiting for him.

"Grrrr—tea!" he grunted. "Nice smells! I am glad I came to this home!"

Music for Junior

Let's Write Music—II

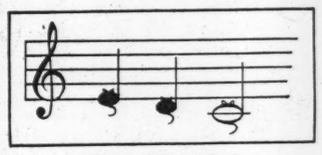
By Nicolas Slonimsky

When we write music, we must show the notes and the time. Suppose we want to write down the tune of "Three Blind Mice." As you know, there are three notes, one for each mouse, E, D, C. The third mouse, I mean the third note, stops a longer time, so we have to write a longer note for it. If the first two mice are black notes, then the third mouse will have to be a white-circle note with a stem.

When we write poetry, we use separate lines for each verse. When we write music, we put bar lines after each verse. In music, a verse usually has three, four, or six divisions. In "Three Blind Mice," the first two mice have two divisions, and the third mouse has two divisions all for herself. That means that the time for "Three Blind Mice" is not three, but four. Figure it out for yourself.

It is easy to write down simple melodies like "Three Blind Mice." To be able to write music for a whole orchestra, where so many instruments play so many different things, one has to study a great deal. Harmony teaches us how to use several notes together, and orchestration teaches us how to compose for different instruments.

Not every person who knows the alphabet can write a good book, although the best books contain nothing more than letters of the alphabet from A to Z. The best music in the world has nothing more than a musical alphabet from A to G, with sharps and flats over the letter-notes, but it takes a lot of learning to know how to arrange this musical alphabet so that it makes a symphony.



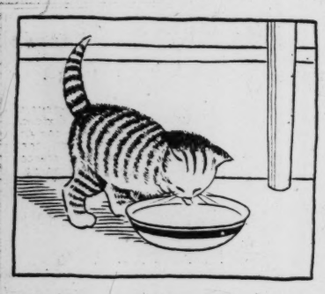
Three Blind Mice!

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Little Cat

This is the true story of a little cat and how he came to live in a white house with a red chimney, and tall flowers that grew right near the green front door.

One day Margery Moss, who



lived in the white house, went to market with her mother. They were walking toward their automobile, Margery was carrying a brown bag in which was bread and butter and some cookies. She ran a little ahead of her mother because she wished to open the door of the car. Margery was always a very kind and polite little girl. There, near the automobile, right on the sidewalk, and all full of mud, was a little cat, meowing sadly, a weak little "meow."

"Oh," cried Margery, stopping short, "Oh, you poor little pussy

By a Staff Artist

cat." And she took the little cat, mud and all, in her arms, along with the brown bag with the bread and butter and the cookies.

"Oh, Mother," cried Margery, "Look, he's only a baby cat."

Mrs. Moss took one look and gave a little squeal. "Margery—oh, such a dirty cat."

"Oh, Mother, what shall we do to help him? May I bring him home?" Margery touched the yellow fur gently.

"Home?" Mrs. Moss said. Then she looked at the little cat which was purring softly and she smiled at the little girl. "Yes, you may take him home," she answered. "Only, we must watch to see if anyone is looking for a yellow cat. We must not keep him if he belongs to someone else."

So the little cat without a home, went to the white house and Margery gave him a bath with a great cake of soap. He liked the bath and sat very still in the soapsuds until he was quite clean. And then he became a yellow cat with black stripes. A real Tiger cat. And he was a very hungry little cat. He drank a bowl full of fresh milk and ate a dish of vegetables. Then he gave a little sigh because he was so happy.

At the end of two weeks, no one had come to look for a kitten and no one had put a notice in the paper about a yellow cat. Margery and her mother asked everyone and no one knew anything about the little cat. And so the little cat remained in the white house with the red chimney and the tall flowers growing near the green front door, and he was quite the happiest cat to be found anywhere.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

© Fox Photos

Planting Orchards in London

London children helped to turn a stretch of asphalt outside their new tenement homes into green lawns, bright flower beds, and jolly little orchards of young cherry and almond trees.

A London orchard may not be so novel as it sounds, for the names of many of the streets and courts suggest that fruit trees were quite plentiful at one time. There may have been red apples in Apple Tree Yard, and peaches in Peach Street, and juicy pears in Pear Tree Court, and plums in Plum Lane; mulberries surely grew in Mulberry Place, and figs in Fig Tree Court, and cherries in Cherry Garden Street, and grapes in Grape Street—little green ones, you know—while as for Orchard Street—who can tell how many delicious things grew there?

Little Londoners are keen gardeners, but until lately many have had to content themselves by growing flowers on a few inches of windowsill, or by patiently moving their indoor plants across the floor in order that they might keep pace with the sun. Now, however, things are beginning to improve, and the London Children's Garden Fund is giving many boys and girls in the poorer districts plots of land to cultivate, tools to work with, seeds to set, and plants to grow, as well as teachers to tell them all about the ways of gardens.

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The Home Forum

On the Artist's Road

THE RAIN PATTERED gently on the foothills of the Vosges. I coasted on my bicycle down the long hill that led from Domjulien to the village of They-sur-Montfort, occasionally shifting the box of paints and canvasses strapped to my back, and squinting at the raindrops that hit my eyes and dripped off the end of my nose. I could already see the little red-roofed houses of They, with the church spire rising above them. I could smell the village smells and hear the village noises. Hens were cackling and the church bell tolling its call to vespers. I made my way to the little café through flocks of chickens and ducks, quacking and squawking among the barefooted children, and ensconced myself in a comfortable corner. Passers-by drifted in out of the rain; a burly peasant in clogs clumped in and sat down heavily, with a loud "Messieurs-Mesdames!"

This was the typical café of the French village. Only the church equalled it in importance as a social center. This was the meeting-place of the village and of those who passed through it from the cities beyond. In these cafés gathered the greater part of the French population and the backbone of the army. The villages looked old and sleepy—one like another. They were a fair replica of Domjulien—the same red-roofed stone houses, the same village church and café, the same ducks and chickens in the muddy streets and children in their pinafores that I had just left, a quarter of an hour before, in the town up the hill.

The peasant starts out with his team in the morning, in sandals with open heels and in baggy trousers—as his ancestors tilled the same fields. But now, when he comes home to lunch, the café radio brings him the latest music from Paris, and he speaks of the stupidity of governments in terms sadly familiar to me as related to any administration that happens to be in power on the other side of the Atlantic.

* * *

We were interrupted by the loud beating of a drum outside, and heard the voice of the town crier announcing the dedication of a new fountain at the edge of the village that night. The roll of his drum continued down the street; and, as the rain seemed to have stopped, I followed to do a painting of one of the smaller houses. It was "Grand-mère's" cottage, and she herself appeared to tell me not to miss the fine points of her new door. The rest of the family gradually formed a semicircle around me and plied me with questions.

It was far—*l'Amérique.* Yes?

How big a boat had I come on and how long did it take?

They had heard of great droughts in my country, which had ruined the farmers of the Midwest. Nothing like that here!

Pierre, the youngest, appeared fascinated by the painting and drew nearer and nearer. *"Ne touchez pas!"* came the warning. He stopped, his nose on the edge of my palette, a fraction of an inch from a great blob of ultra-marine above which two round blue eyes regarded me solemnly. Some passing cattle stirred a cloud of dust from the dry edge of the road and warned me of what was to follow too late to stop it. A terrific sneeze merged Pierre's nose with the ultra-marine!

He departed in disgrace to be replaced by his elder brother, Jacques, who also did paintings. Then I had to view various panoramas of the countryside, drawn with skill and great imagination. Jacques would study some day.

* * *

A few drops fell on my palette—once more it had started to sprinkle. I hurriedly packed my paints and rode back to the café till the rain should stop. All but a few of the previous company had left. The old *maitre d'hôtel* ambled through the door to serve me. That I was a boy with my short hair and cycling trousers, he never doubted. It would be useless to dispute the fact. What nationality was I? English, Lithuanian, Slav? It was flattering not to have my American accent recognized as it always had been in Paris.

American! Ah—*"C'est loin, l'Amérique."* But Americans did not know the value of the mirabelle. He had some in his garden—wonderful specimens! He would show me. He brought me three or four unripened pieces of green fruit that resembled crab apples.

"Show these to your patron, and tell him I have some wonderful mirabelles if he wishes."

I could only pocket them and assure him that I would do so. Mounting my bicycle, I careened precariously through the mud toward the road home. From behind me came the words: "Les mirabelles—tell your patron."

Waving farewell, I turned up my collar and settled down to the long ride as a drenching rain again fell steadily and monotonously over the foothills of the Vosges.

RUTH THOMPSON

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MY UNCLE DANIEL AND HIS FAMILY": *A Painting by Ignacio Zuloaga*

ONE OF THE popular contemporary Spanish painters is Ignacio Zuloaga, born in 1870. It is difficult to place him in the society of painters of our time, for his pictures combine characteristics of the new and the old. Zuloaga has spent a great deal of time in Paris where he seems to have responded to the influences of Gauguin and Manet. But Paris alone has not been responsible for all the features of his style, for he has gone back to his eminent Spanish forebears, El Greco, Velasquez, and Goya, for inspiration and ideas.

For non-Spaniards, the pictures by Zuloaga have betokened Spain, revealing in their somber colors and vivacious personalities the special traits of the Hispanic character. A generation ago he enjoyed a great vogue in America, in New England especially, where his vivid portraits, his brightness and boldness, proved exhilarating. Somehow Zuloaga provided the acceptable recipe for Spain, in the ladies swathed in embroidered shawls, decked in mantillas and mantons, their hair ornamented with bright flowers, their olive-complexioned faces sharply accented in features, their small hands fluttering the inevitable fan. It is a picture of Spain now remote and romantic, detached from present-day history of the country.

Zuloaga possesses the gift of showmanship. He knows how to serve up his material, how to give it éclat, what to accent, what to stress, what to suppress. In this group portrait, "My Uncle Daniel and His Family," we observe the characters, for that they appear, placed in the foreground as though they stood before the footlights, while the grim, gray-green, sloping landscape in the background seems like an enhancing decorative backdrop. This background is slightly reminiscent of El Greco, whom Zuloaga admires greatly.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"A truer sense of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG THE NUMBERLESS blessings which Christian Science brings to humanity, there is none greater than its revelation of the nature of God as divine Love. Perfect Love imparts power and peace, and knows no fear or hatred, greed or jealousy, resentment or lust for power—all of which are the cruel foes of peace and security, man's normal and eternal right.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes the following statement (p. 19): "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love."

It is plain that when thought is reconciled to God, it is also reconciled to man, God's image and likeness; and it is this fact that underlies the "peace, good will toward men," which Jesus came to establish on earth (Luke 2:14). In this reconciliation to God, good, thought is at peace with all of God's creation, and realizes the Father's abundant riches. Thus "a truer sense of Love" will liberate the world from the menace of war and insecurity, for in the reality of being there are no economic problems of credit and distribution; there is no power but good.

This gaining of "a truer sense of Love," as taught in Christian Science, is indispensable in individual experience. Should discord arise, one can refuse to admit into his consciousness any sense of revenge, resentment, condemnation, hurt, or disappointment. No matter how loudly aggressive suggestions may clamor for recognition, one can let his heart be filled with that "truer sense of Love" and spiritual understanding which sees evil as impersonal, unreal and powerless, an illusion apart from God, and behold man in the likeness of God, expressing His completeness, beauty, goodness, and perfection. As we gain this illumination of Love, evil loses its power to offend or destroy, and a truer sense of service and brotherhood unfolds, wherein the would-be enemy may become a helpful and appreciative friend.

That the gaining of "a truer sense of Love" brings good in its train was proved by one who was passing through great tribulation because of financial difficulties. For years this faithful student of Christian Science had experienced much of its healing power, helped others who were in need of healing, stood fearlessly for the truth of Christian Science, given generously to the church and to the needy. One day as he prayed earnestly for divine guidance, the beautiful words of Paul were remembered with astonishing clearness (I Corinthians 13:1, 3): "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. . . . And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, . . . and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing."

Thus it was seen that the primary need was not for more matter but for more humility and "a truer sense of Love," which heals arrogance, pride, and indifference, and which is "no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34), but holds all in the universal equity of our loving Father-Mother God. The beneficial effects of his improved thinking were soon made manifest in a better sense of home and profitable activity.

The great multitude which John beheld standing "before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes," as recorded in Revelation, are those "which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb" (Revelation 7:9, 14). In the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 590) Mrs. Eddy defines "Lamb of God" as "the spiritual idea of Love; self-immolation; innocence and purity; sacrifice." It is "the spiritual idea of Love" which leads out of great tribulation, purifying thought, proving man guiltless and unfallen, and enabling one to leave all for Christ; and as this "spiritual idea of Love" becomes active in our consciousness, and is expressed in our daily contacts, we are lifted into a happier and more abundant human experience. For it was further revealed to John (Revelation 7:15) that the great multitude praising God and serving Him "day and night in his temple" should not hunger, nor thirst, nor sorrow any more.

A false sense of love may be limited, variable, jealous, selfish, and sensual, manifested in poverty, pain, and sorrow; but this false sense fades out as a dream in the pure light of infinite Love, which is God. Christ Jesus proved the spiritual fact to be practical in human affairs. Christian Scientists are experiencing blessings in ever-increasing measure as a result of attaining "a truer sense of Love"; and all may find health, peace, and security through obedience to the teachings of Christ Jesus, as elucidated by Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"UN ENTENDIMIENTO MAS PERFECTO DEL AMOR"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ENTRE LAS INNUMERABLES bendiciones que la Ciencia Cristiana trae a la humanidad, no hay ninguna mayor que la revelación de la naturaleza de Dios como Amor divino. El perfecto Amor imparte poder y paz y no conoce ni temor, ni odio, ni avaricia, ni celos, ni resentimiento, ni la ambición de obtener poder—todos ellos enemigos crueles de la paz y de la seguridad, que son los derechos naturales del hombre.

En la página 19 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, hace la siguiente declaración: "Jesús ayudó a reconciliar el hombre con Dios, dándole al hombre un entendimiento más perfecto del Amor, el Principio divino de las enseñanzas de Jesús, y este entendimiento más perfecto del Amor redime al hombre de la ley de la materia, del pecado y de la muerte por medio de la ley del Espíritu,—la ley del Amor divino."

Es claro que, cuando el pensamiento es reconciliado con Dios, también se reconcilia con el hombre, que es la imagen y semejanza de Dios; y éste es el hecho sobre el cual se basa la "paz y buena voluntad entre los hombres" que Jesús vino a establecer en la tierra (Lucas 2:14). En esta reconciliación con Dios, que es el Bien, el pensamiento tiene paz con toda la creación de Dios y se da cuenta de las abundantes riquezas del Padre. Así "un entendimiento más perfecto del Amor" librará el mundo del peligro de la guerra y de la falta de seguridad, porque en la realidad de la existencia no hay problemas económicos de crédito y distribución; no hay ningún otro poder sino el bien.

Esta adquisición de "un entendimiento más perfecto del Amor", tal como se enseña en la Ciencia Cristiana, es indispensable en la experiencia individual. Si la discordia se levantase, uno debiera rehusar a admitir en su conciencia ningún sentimiento de venganza, resentimiento, condenación, enojo o desilusión. No importa cuán agresivas sean las sugestiones que quieran ser reconocidas, uno puede dejar que su corazón sea lleno de ese "entendimiento más perfecto del Amor", ese entendimiento espiritual, que ve al mal como impersonal, sin realidad y sin poder, como una ilusión aparte de Dios, y puede contemplar al hombre como la semejanza de Dios, expresándole en su totalidad, hermosura, bondad y perfección. A medida que ganamos esta iluminación del Amor, el mal pierde su poder de ofender y destruir, y un mejor entendimiento de servicio y de hermandad se desarrolla, hasta que los que pudieran ser enemigos se convierten en amigos útiles y agradecidos.

El que tal adquisición de "un entendimiento más perfecto del Amor" trae consigo el bien, fué probado por uno que estaba pasando por grandes tribulaciones a causa de dificultades financieras. Por años este fiel discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana había tenido pruebas de su poder de curar, ayudando a otros que necesitaban la curación, manteniendo sin temor las verdades de la Ciencia Cristiana, y contribuyendo generosamente a la iglesia y a los necesitados. Un día, cuando estaba orando sinceramente por dirección divina, se acordó de pronto de las hermosas palabras de San Pablo con sorprendente claridad (I. Corintios, 13:1-3): "Si yo hablare las lenguas de los hombres, y de los ángeles, mas no tuviere amor, soy como bronce que resuena, o címbalo que retiñe. . . . Y si distribuyere toda mi hacienda para dar de comer a los pobres, . . . mas no tuviere amor, de nada me aprovecha".

Así vió que la primera necesidad no era la de más cosas materiales, sino de más humildad y de "un entendimiento más perfecto del Amor" que cura la arrogancia, el orgullo y la indiferencia, y que "no hace acepción de personas" (Los Hechos, 10:34), sino que mantiene a todos en la justicia universal de nuestro amante Padre-Madre Dios. Los efectos benéficos de su pensamiento mejorado se manifestaron prontamente con un mejor entendimiento del hogar y una actividad más gananciosa.

La grande muchedumbre que San Juan vió "de pie ante el trono y delante del Cordero, revestidos de ropas blancas", como se registra en el libro del Apocalipsis "son los que salen de la grande tribulación, y lavaron sus ropas, y las emblanquecieron en la sangre del Cordero" (El Apocalipsis, 7:9-14). En el Glosario de CIENCIA Y SALUD (página 590) Mary Baker Eddy define el "Cordero de Dios" como "la idea espiritual del Amor; inmolación propia; inocencia y pureza; sacrificio". Es "la idea espiritual del Amor", la que saca de grande tribulación, purificando el pensamiento, probando que el hombre verdadero es sin pecado ni caída, y haciéndole a uno capaz de dejar todo por Cristo; y cuando esta "idea espiritual del Amor" se hace activa en nuestra conciencia y se expresa en los contactos de nuestra vida diaria, nos levantamos hacia una experiencia humana más feliz y abundante. Porque además fué revelado a San Juan (El Apocalipsis, 7:15) que la gran multitud alabando a Dios y sirviéndole "día y noche en su templo" ya no debieran tener más hambre, ni sed, ni tristeza.

Un concepto falso del amor puede ser limitado, variable, celoso, egoísta y sensual, y manifestarse en pobreza, dolor y tristeza; pero este concepto falso se desvanece como un sueño ante la pura luz del Amor infinito, que es Dios. Cristo Jesús probó que la verdad espiritual puede demostrarse en los asuntos humanos. Los Científicos Cristianos están recibiendo bendiciones en una medida creciente como el resultado de obtener un "entendimiento más perfecto del Amor"; y todos pueden encontrar salud, paz y seguridad por medio de la obediencia a las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús, como se presentan claramente en la Ciencia Cristiana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Night in the Desert

We lay upon the desert sands.
We held its coolness in our hands,
And let the white, the unseen grain
Fall to the desert heart again.
There was no shadow of a leaning tree
To shut from our wondering eyes
One glimmer of the open skies.
There was no curve of neighboring hill
To break that beauty—luminous and still.
And all the little words we said
Were echoes of the music made
By summer stars in silver flight
Across that other desert—night!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

For One Who Can Give a Boat a Good Home

THERE IS A corner in one of London's largest stores that is filled with mental pictures of happiness and dreams of adventurous living; or, if you will, of gentle places and long hours of quietness.

It is called the Sports Department, but the actual Corner is given up to boats. Not toy boats, mind you; but real, full-sized craft, perfect and complete. They stand about the floor at captivating angles; or, raised invitingly on stands, their shiny, varnished oars and paddles rest against their sides.

There are elegant canoes in this Corner. "For touring or sailing on sea or rapid river," as the description runs. Some are red and brown, some blue and silver, some scarlet and gray. Dashing sports-tourers these, with a highly colored picture attached of a river scene on a day of sunshine and white clouds, the canoe, still new and bright, drawn up close to the bank, a cloth spread out on the grass, and three companions expressing complete satisfaction as they group themselves gracefully about the tempting fare. Beneath the picture, by way of a change, are the words: "Far From the Madding Crowd."

* * *

There are folding portable canoes, too, accompanied by a photograph of a maiden striding breezily along a country road, bearing her boat on her back; there are collapsible canvas dinghies, and dinghy flats of rich brown mahogany. There are pneumatic rubber boats, and sculling skiffs; while on the walls are hung oars and anchors, rowlocks and life buoys, boat-hooks, ropes and lamps.

And over all is a smell of paint, of varnish and rubber: that indefinite scent that can only be described as "new."

You can linger in this department as long as you please, without the least fear that your pleasure may be interrupted by the approach of an assistant. You can touch the fine bows, fancying you hear the kiss of the water as the two meet for the first time, and no one troubles to ask if you are being served or if you are receiving attention or if you are in need of help. Possibly, there is something about your appearance which says quite plainly that, willing as you may be to possess a boat of your own—to write a check then and there and become the owner of a doughty dinghy or a super skiff—you have no space in your flat in which to keep a boat, neither do you possess an inch of water upon which to float one. Possibly, too, it would seem unlikely that you could tramp from river to river with a collapsible canoe resting against your shoulders.

* * *

But, even if your circumstances forbid your making a purchase yourself, there is always the hope that someone else may; that, while you loiter there some joyous young person, who undoubtedly could give a canoe a good home, will arrive in the Corner and select one of those buoyant boats for his own. Then you would feel satisfied. Then you would know that, instead of resting, dry and inactive, on a wooden floor, it would soon be feeling the lift of water; that its shining varnish would dim with use; that the lifeless pennants would catch the wind and strain at their posts; that the gay cushions would give up their color to the sun; that the clean white coils of rope would stain and fray: that, in fact, the boat and its accessories were about to come alive.

The other day, when passing Victoria, I happened to see a taxicab turning into the station. I caught a glimpse of a young face inside and of luggage piled up by the driver's seat. Strapped to the roof was a brand new canoe, its silver and blue sides glittering in the sun, its bow pointed eagerly toward the trains.

One of the boats had escaped.

D. A. L.

Taos Indians at Home

THE PARCHED, BROKEN, pinkish land was covered with green snake-weed, rabbit-brush, feathery juniper, piñon and tall cottonwood trees.

On this strange desert stood little villages of thick, adobe houses, made of the native mud, usually left yellow, but sometimes painted red, sometimes grey, all hung with deep red strings of drying Chili peppers, looking just like giant coral necklaces. Sometimes hollyhocks, geraniums and marigolds would be growing by the wall. A horse or two would be hitched to a rack, and dark-haired children in light blue overalls playing. . . .

We overtook Indians with long plaits of shining black hair, swathed in red-and-orange tinted blankets, driving mule-wagons laden with alfalfa, eggs, honey and hens. . . .

The Indian village lies a mile or two outside Taos. . . . Indian women in brilliant red shawls and white buckskin boots were climbing up ladders with buckets on their heads, Indian men in white robes like Arabs stood motionless on the roofs gazing out still as statues over the desert, and everywhere great cobs of corn of blue and yellow and red and white lay or hung drying in the hot sun on the roof-tops. Children in groups squatted on the ground, playing round the beehive-shaped ovens in which they bake bread, or paddled about in the stream. There were dogs everywhere, of every breed, and all friendly. . . .

People kept on appearing and disappearing everywhere, first a girl in shawl of brilliant blue who in the intervals of putting out clothes to dry on a line on the roof kept dropping her clothes-pegs on to the square below; then a boy cantering in on a piebald pony from the mountains, then a mule wagon with a load of children. . . .

They welcomed me in home after home, the children smiling and shy, the elders dignified and aloof. But one place was carefully guarded from me, a round adobe enclosure with two tall posts sticking out of it in the middle of the village. This is the sacred Khiva in which are held the rites that no white man is privileged to see. Nor is any white man permitted to pass along the mountain trails that lead to the fire that Montezuma lit, and that is relit every fifty-two years.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "A Modern Columbus." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Milkman's Horse

With gentle steps he ambles down the street,
The calm survivor of that equine race
Whose hooves re-echoed with a steadier beat
Before Manhattan changed its placid pace.
He walks and stops, indifferent to his rein,
Eying the driver with a friendly blink,
The staunch defender of a still domain,
Who hears a summons in the bottles' clink.

The world awaits his coming unawares.
Faithful and ever-constant in his tryst,
Along the hazy fringe of sleep he fares,
Caparisoned with stars and morning mist.
In likeness of a medieval steed,
He bears the plume of Chivalry, indeed!

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939

Plant Tour To Canada On Its Way

From the cold areas of the Far North to the Boston Arboretum is quite a jump!

Arnold Aboretum's expedition to northern Canada to the MacKenzie Basin, is on its way. Dr. Hugh M. Roup of Harvard, director of the party, plans to make a representative collection of plants there and study the local distribution of species and plant communities. The region is one of the largest blank spots on the botanical map of Canada. The journey is the eighth of a series conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Raup in the basin since 1926. It is jointly supported by Arnold Aboretum, Canada's National Museum and by grants from the Milton Fund of Harvard, the American Academy, and the National Academy.

Do you close up your sedan and lock it tight in summer? You should. If you do you know how the black steel roof traps the sun's heat rays underneath. Painting tops white would help a lot—using "Santocel" would be much better. Santocel, or silica aerogel, consists of silica sand grains that, like a favorite rice breakfast dish, have been puffed up. It is now the most efficient insulating agent known. Whereas iceboxes and ovens formerly needed several inches of insulation between inside and outside surfaces, keeping heat in or keeping it out, now only an inch and a half of silica aerogel will be required. That means about a foot more space for storage, or larger roasts, with no increase in outside dimensions—and perhaps a boon for the automobilist — since manufacturers have indicated interest in insulating auto tops. Powdery and almost without weight, Santocel looks like fresh fallen snow, and if one throws a pinch of it up in the air it disappears like a puff of smoke.

Boston's refugee problem is increasing in dimensions. The need for a permanent office to take care of Christian refugees from Nazi countries who have come to New England under the United States-German immigrant quota has been discussed by members of the Boston Committee for Christian German refugees. It was suggested after a recent inspection trip here by Frank Ritchie, Executive Director of the American Committee. A fund campaign for $50,000, part of a national drive for $600,000, is now being carried on in this city.

Hikers and bicycle adventurers may not cover so very much ground in a day, but their interests extend far across mountains and seas. Although they can pay close attention to the details of nature around them as they follow their winding trails, they have more time, too, to consider larger aspects of nature and human relations than have many faster travelers speeding by them. The 128-page 1939 American Youth Hostels Handbook gives some idea of the wide interests of members of this particular organization. Their membership assures them a friendly fireside welcome in hostels all over the world. The 29 tiny symbols which make the directory section look like ancient picture writing, are easily understood by users of any tongue—and in this case they are explained in English, French, German, and Esperanto at the beginning of the book.

Of the 20,000 students who have been graduated from the 50 Boston and Greater Boston high schools this month, more than 1,000 undoubtedly would have been unable to receive diplomas without the assistance of funds from the National Youth Administration, acording to Edward L. Casey, State Director. The NYA has helped 12,226 high school students in Boston since 1935-36 to the extent of $460,000. This year 8,086 Massachusetts students were able to continue or complete their high school education by the NYA student aid program. According to a recent survey, funds from the NYA have aided 33,933 boys and girls throughout the State in the past four years to complete their high school course.

A complete slab of Triassic Period rock from New Mexico, uncovered by Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Witter and T. E. White of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, tells a vivid story of tragedy to amphibians trapped in the region 150,000,000 years ago, when a drought dried up the lagoons and exhausted the food supply. The ancient amphibians closely related to modern crocodiles and alligators were all found together in one small area. Researchers presume that before erosion washed away parts of the area there must have been thousands of the animals. They were of degenerate stock mostly, with small weak legs which could not support them out of water. Thus the drying of the lagoons caused the remaining pools to become overcrowded and the food supply meagre. Triassic amphibian forms have been rarely found in North America though they are plentiful almost everywhere else in the world.

Old Grads Make Harvard Home

By a Staff Photographer

Tudor Gardiner and Nicholas Roosevelt

Former Governor of Maine and Diplomatist-Commentator, fellow members of the Class of 1914, back for their twenty-fifth reunion, meet outside the Harvard Union, where registration of the Alumni took place this morning.

Donald Hanson and Family

Typical Harvard graduate, 25 years after, walking through one of the entrances of the College Yard, bound for the reception for the Class of 1914 held at President Conant's house.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Dorothy Stover (Right) of Cambridge, Miss Adele Squibb of Weston

Daughters of members of the Class of 1914, pose for movie close-ups by the official class photographer.

Saltonstall Gets LL.D. From Bates; His Ideals Lauded

LEWISTON, Maine, June 19 (AP)—Bates College gave honorary degrees today to 10 persons, among whom were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts, Eric Hodgins of New York, editor and publisher of the magazine Fortune, and Willfred Otto Mauck, President of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

In bestowing a Doctor of Laws degree upon Governor Saltonstall, President Clifton D. Gray characterized him as "instinctively a democrat unspoiled by wealth or privilege, whose courage and character have prepared him for the herculean task of restoring sanity to public expenditure and honesty to the service of the State."

Other honorary degrees included: Doctor of Science, Herbert Eugene Walter of Providence, R. I., retired Brown University anatomist, and Harold Orville Whitnall, Hamilton, N. Y., writer of books on prehistoric mammals and member of the New York State Assembly; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Gilbert Laws, Minister of St. Mary's Baptist church, Norwich, England; Doctor of Letters, Eric Hodgins and Edward Thomas Sumner Lord, New York, Vice-President and Manager of the Educational Department of Charles Scribner's Sons Publishing House; Master of Arts, Frank Samuel Hoy, Lewiston, Maine, newspaperman; Arthur Wedewood Lowe, Principal, Portland, Maine, High School, and Emma Clark Rand, wife of a teacher at Bates, "still young despite her four-score years."

Degrees were awarded a graduating group of 132 students.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness late this afternoon or tonight; showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; gentle to moderate variable southerly and southeasterly winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in north portion Tuesday.

Connecticut: Showers late tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature in the interior.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, slightly cooler on the coast Tuesday; showers and slightly warmer in the interior.

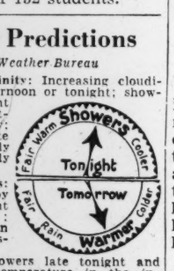
New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers Tuesday and in extreme south portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Showers late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight, becoming moderate south on Tuesday over north portion and moderate southeast tonight, shifting to south on Tuesday over south portion; weather overcast with showers over central and south portions tonight and over central and north portion on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period June 19 to June 24, 1939, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers early part, fair middle, and showers latter part of the week. Moderately warm, except slightly cooler over north portion about Tuesday and Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	64	New Orleans	76	90
Bermuda	76	84	New York	62	68
Chicago	74	88	Norfolk	70	84
Denver	42	72	Philadelphia	62	64
Helena	50	56	St. Louis	76	94
Kansas City	70	94	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	62	64
Miami	82	88			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., June 19.
B—Maximum, June 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:27 p. m.; height 10.1 feet
Tuesday, 1:42 a. m.; height 11.5 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt Challenged To Debate Women in Jobs

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is being challenged to a debate on the issue whether married women should be barred from public service jobs. The challenge came from Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club. Miss Birmingham has for several years sought legislation in Massachusetts to bar married women from such positions.

Recently Miss Birmingham wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt asking what she thought of married women working in public service positions. Mrs. Roosevelt's answer was: "I do not think that the class of citizens which you mention is prohibited or coddled. If they did not work, others in a great majority of cases would go hungry. Do you wish us to become a fascist nation which tells one when to work and how? As soon as you discriminate against one group, that discrimination very often cannot be controlled and spreads to others."

Miss Birmingham promptly answered that her organization placed the issue of barring married women from public service on the ballot in 57 out of the 157 representative districts in Massachusetts, and that in all of these 57 districts the voters overwhelmingly voted to favor barring women in Government service.

"In America," she wrote, "the sovereign people are supposed to have the deciding word. Since, however, you as the wife of the President of the United States, who is America's ruler, having varying views on this issue on which voters express themselves so decidedly, and since you are very frank in stating your different views, don't you think it would be only fair for you to debate with me on this subject of working wives in government service?

"To debate me would prove that America is still under democratic rule, for in a fascist Government the average citizen could not debate on any question with the ruler of the country or the wife of the ruler, but would have to agree to their views."

The National Broadcasting Company said that they would be glad to carry the debate over the air.

Bar Makes Move Against Connolly

John Patrick Connolly, whom the Boston Bar Association is trying to remove from his position as clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, received today an order of notice returnable next Monday for a hearing on the restraining order to prevent him from taking any action against his employees pending a hearing of his case.

The Bar Association has charged that Mr. Connolly "extorted or caused to be extorted money from employees of the office" to establish a campaign fund of some $20,000 for his re-election in 1940.

Meanwhile, it was learned at the Courthouse that the more than 80 employees in Mr. Connolly's office would be called by the Bar Association to testify.

Mr. Connolly has denied allegations that employees were threatened with dismissal unless they contributed to a campaign fund.

Backus Defends Office

John H. Backus, director of the Blue Sky Division of the Public Utilities Department, again battled today against the abolition of his office.

Mr. Backus drew his lines of defense in the hearing room of the House Ways and Means Committee where he urged that doing away with the Blue Sky Division would be a false economy.

Inquiry Started Into Fatal Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., June 19—An investigation was started by officials today into causes of one of the worst fires in the Providence area in years which resulted in three fatalities and destroyed a 54-suite apartment house early Sunday.

The building, supposed to be fireproof, lacked outside fire escapes. Many of the 25 injured were forced to jump to the street. Damage was estimated at not more than $200,000.

Five Extra Days Given Saltonstall To Prune Budget

The Massachusetts State Senate today granted Gov. Leverett Saltonstall five more days in which to consider the possibilities of pruning the record high biennial budget of $184,700,000.

Partly because of demands made upon his time by college commencement activities and partly because of his sincere desire to effect economies in government operations, Governor Saltonstall had asked the legislature to give him an additional five days beyond the regularly allotted five-day period in which the budget is allowed to remain in his hands. Extension of time will permit him to keep the budget until next Saturday.

Ordinarily, the Governor either vetoes certain provisions of the budget or signs the budget within five days after it has passed from the legislature into his hands. Legal provision for the extension of time was made by the Senate recalling the budget and then returning it immediately to the Governor this afternoon.

Elks Name Everett Man To Head State Group

SALISBURY, Mass., June 19 (AP)—William F. Hogan of Everett was elected Sunday without opposition to the Presidency of the Massachusetts Elks Association at the conclusion of the twenty-fifth three-day annual convention attended by 1,570 members.

The convention next year will be held in Pittsfield.

Colby Doctorate For Esa Hyyppa, Finnish Geologist

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 19 (AP)—Esa Hyyppa of Finland, internationally known geologist, received a Dictorate of Science from Colby College today and heard his native land extolled as "a country which holds to the New England virtue of paying one's bills." Finland is the only nation in recent years which has kept up payments on its war debt to the United States.

The President, Franklin W. Johnson, at the college's One Hundred Eighteenth Commencement, conferred 113 degrees in addition to honorary degrees to 10 men and a woman, including the Chief Justice of Maine's Supreme Court, Charles J. Dunn of Orono, and Dr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder, President-Elect of Northwestern University, the principal Commencement speaker.

Others who received honorary degrees included Trevor Arnett, educator, Grand Beach, Mich.; Rufus W. Stimson, agriculturist, Washington, D. C.; Frederic C. Bartlett, artist, Beverly, Mass.; H. Bacon Collamore, businessman, Hartford, Conn.; Bertha L. Soule, teacher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and John W. Stinson, surgeon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Parole Board To Call Patriarca

Raymond L. S. Patriarca, paroled convict, will be called before the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles some time next week, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, chairman, announced today.

Whether or not Patriarca will testify in public meeting, or explain privately to the commission in executive session what he knows of circumstances surrounding his parole of last December was not stipulated by Chairman Hunt.

However, the commission is expected to conclude its private investigations this week and hold the first of many public hearings next week, the chairman said. In executive chambers today, the commission queried Miss Mildred Keane of the parole board relative to recent parolings of women convicts from Sherborn Reformatory and called for recent records.

Harvard Men Return And the Yard's Theirs

By H. Sydney Hayward, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are 5,000 men at Harvard today—and they are not students. But they are all Harvard men, nevertheless.

Starting this morning, and continuing into the afternoon, the Harvard Yard became the destination and focal center toward which traveled thousands of former Harvard graduates, their families, and friends. From all directions—east, west, north, and south—they converge on that same old college Yard which has been the gathering place for Harvard men for over 300 years—the same Yard which yesterday echoed to the footsteps of 850 be-gowned Seniors of this year's graduating class winding their way into Memorial Church to listen to their baccalaureate service.

Today's returning hordes came by almost every possible means of transportation. Owners of hotels and eating places beamed. But it was in the Yard that the fullest weight of their numbers was noticeable. There the general registry and information offices were located, and there it was that men from all parts of the country—and some even from foreign lands—met again the chums of their college days in joyous reunion scenes, under the same elms that were there 25 and even 50 years ago when the Class of 1889 received their diplomas from the hand of Harvard's famed President Eliot.

The special anniversary classes—those of 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1909, 1914, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1933, and 1936—turned out in greatest number, although many members of other classes were also in evidence. Today and tomorrow they take the spotlight from the graduating class with their own festivities, chief of which are their reunion programs. Most of them will be quartered in various hotels and country clubs in the neighborhood of Greater Boston.

The Place Is Theirs

But those returning for their twenty-fifth anniversary — the Class of 1914—were the select of the select. The Yard—and Harvard—is theirs. There they not only meet, but live for this week Each year the twenty-fifth reunion class has the privilege of living en masse in the 12 Freshman dormitories in the Yard. Suites are arranged for individual families, and a regular miniature city blossoms, with its own maid, valet, and information services Provision is made in the Yard for their own dances and celebrations—in fact, even a nursery service has been set up to take care of their children while Mother and Dad are busy. Special sight-seeing tours have also been arranged and quickly proved a popular feature, for those who have not been back for many years were eager to explore the many new buildings which have sprouted up in the university since they graduated.

Out of "Disaster"

One unusual aspect of this year's returning alumni is that it includes both the Class of 1914, returning for its twenty-fifth reunion, and the Class of 1929, back for its tenth anniversary. Both of these are known to their fellow alumni as "disaster" classes. The Class of 1914 graduated in June, and in August the civilized world began its plunge into the World War—an event in which many of this class participated. It was the first of the "war classes" and suffered considerable disruption in its earlier years as alumni. But now, under the leadership of Governor Saltonstall, its Chief Marshal, it is prepared for its "big week." And the week will be a big one for Harvard too, since it is customary for the twenty-fifth reunion class to make a class gift to the university—a gift which ranges from $100,000 to $150,000.

The younger Class of 1929 also faced unusual difficulties. It graduated in June, and October of that year brought the market crash which heralded the beginning of the depression. Now one of the chief interests of its members as they meet is to find out how well their friends have survived and overcome this handicap.

Notable Alumni

Of the other reunion classes, 1904 is well known as the class which numbers President Roosevelt among its active members. At the other extreme, the infant Class of 1936, which graduated when this year's Seniors were Freshmen, is returning for its first reunion after three years "in the world."

In general, the classes will maintain their individuality today and tomorrow. They will not merge their identities in one vast group until Wednesday when they join with one another and the Class of 1939 for the annual Class Day exercises. In the meanwhile, each will occupy itself with its own program. Most of them have planned outings, picnics, athletic events, dances, lectures, tours, and other such events in profusion for their members. Tonight the Seniors will have their only formal activity scheduled between the Baccalaureate Service yesterday and the Class Day exercises on Wednesday when they celebrate their Senior Dance and dinner together in Lowell House.

For the alumni, caterers, orchestras, busses, and guides will be in constant demand. And their class hatband colors and buttons will be

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Among N. E. Commencements

Many a beribboned sheepskin was grasped by a hand reaching out from beneath a voluminous academic gown today as Brown, Wellesley, Northeastern, Tufts, and Jackson commencement exercises were held. Last night caps and gowns were removed and diplomas were tenderly laid away in safe places by 490 seniors after Dartmouth's 170th commencement and by 137 more in Hartford, Conn., at Wesleyan University's 107th graduation ceremonies.

Tomorrow the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston will nold its commencement exercises. On Wednesday Radcliffe and Yale degrees will be awarded and finally on Thursday Harvard will join the graduation parade.

At Tufts College this morning in Medford, Mass., at the 83rd Commencement Exercises, in which Jackson College for women joined as usual, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of the College, conferred 507 degrees in course and seven honorary degrees.

Tufts Honorary Degrees

The honorary degrees awarded were as follows: Bachelor of Arts on Horace Tracy Cahill, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Master of Arts on Roland Hammond. President of the Rhode Island Medical Society; Master of Arts on Katherine Lord, Director of the Winsor School; Doctor of Divinity on Arthur Adolphus Blair, Superintendent of the Universalist Churches in New Hampshire; Doctor of Science on Leo Otis Colbert, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Doctor of Humane Letters on Frank George Wren, for 32 years Dean of the Tufts Faculty of Arts and Sciences; Doctor of Science on George Horace Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion which conducts the "Gallup Polls"; and Doctor of Laws on John Foster Dulles, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In his baccalaureate sermon yesterday Dr. Carmichael declared that graduates are divided into two classes: intellectual pioneers and intellectual craftsmen. The pioneers, he said, really advance human knowledge on some front, while the craftsmen apply this knowledge to life. Both are necessary for progress, he said.

In Providence this morning 379 degrees in course and nine honorary degrees were awarded at Brown University's 171st commencement exercises in which tra-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Harvard Awards Eight Fellowships

Eight graduate fellowships, providing special training for government service as a career, have been awarded by Harvard University for the next academic year, it was announced today.

The fellowships were initiated in 1934 by the Harvard Committee on Preparation for the Government Service to help recent college graduates, or those with one or two years of practical experience, but not over 24 years of age, prepare for positions as legislators or administrators in Federal, State and local governments.

The course of study has been kept flexible in order that each fellow may supplement as effectively as possible his own previous academic work and practical experience. For those who have not actually held Government positions, the plan provides an opportunity to combine one or two years of graduate work in Government and Economics with a year's internship in some branch of the Government.

These fellowships are apart from the Littauer Fellowships awarded by the new Graduate School of Public Administration.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown. Featuring Jack Pearl, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Gene Krupa. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," featuring Basil Rathbone. Tomorrow: "Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Hold That Co-ed," with Lionel Barrymore.

Fine Arts—
Raimu starred in "The Heart of Paris." 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:29. Also Walt Disney "Farm Yard Symphony." 1:30 3:30, 5:25, 7:20, 9:19.

Radio—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
Claudette Colbert and James Stewart in "It's a Wonderful World." Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 10:25. Also "Missing Daughters," with Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson. Orpheum: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. State: 1:05, 1:50, 6:35, 9:20.

Repertory—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Also "Campus Confessions," with B. Grabel. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Charles Laughton and Clark Gable. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:30 a. m., 1: 4:30, 8.

Scollay and Modern—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Scollay: 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Unmarried," featuring Helen Twelvetrees. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

University—
Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck in "Union Pacific." 1:45, 5:40, 9:35. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. 4:20, 8:15.

Uptown—
"The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter. 1:45, 5:20, 8:50. Also "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young. 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alexander Graham Bell." 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter, Lynn Bari and Cesar Romero. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Rural Hungary," "Devil Drivers," "Inside Baseball," "Ray Whitley's Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30 Arthur Fiedler conductor.

First Slavonic Dance (in C major) ... Dvorak
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ... Dvorak
Irish Tune from County Derry ... Grainger
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ... Sibelius
Pastorale and Procession ... Langendoen
(Conducted by the composer)
Symphonic Variations, for Piano and Orchestra ... Franck
Soloist Elizabeth Siedhoff
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ... Strauss
"Bach Goes to Town" (A Fugue in Swing) ... Templeton
"Washington Post," March ... Sousa

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Seek to Universalize Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

help the destitute and overcome unemployment."

Canada and the United States, he said, "owe it to their own safety to contribute to the peoples of the earth a determination to work for the abolition of the instruments of war and for the establishment of peace, not only as a national policy but as an international program."

On the premise that the world is no longer an aggregation of distinct entities, but has become to a large extent a single economic unit, he said:

"It is only through national co-operation that we can hope to prevent economic troubles leading to serious internal political troubles.

"The time has passed when individualism could successfully fight local crises. Universal emergency demands collective remedy.

"It will take the combined efforts of our best minds acting together through national co-operation to pull our peoples out of the present difficulties, before the demagogues stir resentments into hostilities and poison public opinion with suspicion, hatred and intolerance.

"People suffering with unemployment and poverty are easily misled. In their despair they might be convinced to test new theories and ideologies, destructive of our liberties and of sound principles of self-government. False prophets have sometimes found them ready to sacrifice their freedom for the eventual chance of a delusive improvement in their way of living, through new political organizations.

"In order to prevent the spreading of doctrines of violence and force, which would only enslave our people without improving their situation, it is necessary to co-ordinate our spiritual and material resources so as to help the destitute, to promote personal initiative, and to resume collective progress."

Kiwanis Views

H. G. Hatfield of Oklahoma City, Okla., President of Kiwanis International, reviewed the work of the 2035 clubs whose membership reached a peak of 105,000 in the past year and then turned to the state of the nation.

"Our stability and security as a nation are predicated largely upon the success and prosperity of those engaged in agriculture," he said.

"Kiwanis clubs should do everything possible to establish and maintain contacts and friendships with the boys and girls on the farm. We should impress upon them that theirs is truly a highly privileged class. The glamour of the cities attracts all too many of these boys and girls and has tended to give them a misconception of the future which may await them if they leave their farm homes and go to the cities.

"Agriculture needs educated and efficient managers and producers just the same as other industries and the more Kiwanis does to assist in keeping these young men and women on the farms . . . the more permanent good will result.

Attitude Toward Radicals

On the inroads radical teachings are making in this country, his solution was: "Personally, I feel that if we have among us those aliens who are not willing to conform to our methods and forms of government they should go back to the countries from which they came, and if they do not go back voluntarily then we should deport them. For those American-born who are not satisfied under our present forms of government, I have only pity, but I believe that they should be restrained from those activities which are detrimental to our forms of democracy."

Turning to business, he said:

Business and Government

"Legitimate business must work with government in supporting the functions of government, and we all know and must recognize that those functions have been greatly increased and enlarged during recent years.

"Government, in turn, must give its protection to legitimate business; otherwise, there can be no expansion or progress with its resulting prosperity.

"To the problems of today we have no right to be indifferent. I would therefore urge a greater interest on the part of our members, and in fact, upon the part of all citizens, in public affairs . . . or might I say the affairs of government.

"We should all take more interest in policies and trends of government. We should think more of patriotism and less of partyism; more of personality in public life and less of partisanship. We should make every effort to restore confidence and dispel fear. By this means only can we solve the problems of the hour.

"Any teaching or influence which tends to divide our people into classes, groups, factions or blocs, or to array one group or class against another is regrettable. Such is un-American and should be discouraged wherever it is found.

"Labor and capital must reach a better understanding and realize their interests are one and the same. We have it particularly within our power to foster and promote a better feeling between the employer and the employee."

Kiwanis Building

Sanford Bates, well known in social service in Massachusetts, former Director of Federal Prisons, now Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America—326 member clubs enrolling close to 300,000 boys—told the convention "the building of boys is the most important construction job facing the business men of America today."

As the motto of Kiwanis is "We Build," he said it should not be difficult to convince Kiwanis International that "it is better to build boys and mend men."

Describing the complicated life families have been plunged into, Mr. Bates said frequently mothers and fathers could not safeguard their children; nor could the public school cope with the situation.

"The problem of leisure is becoming more and more significant . . . and doubly so with youth," said Mr. Bates. "It is not while he is at home or at church or in school that a boy gets into mischief. It is during his free time when his real character is formed.

Leisure to Learn

We cannot leave the solution of the problem of leisure time for youth with our public authoritines, Mr. Bates said.

"It will undoubtedly be necessary for state, city and national government to help finance the establishment of playgrounds," he agreed, "but unless we dare to face the prospect of regimentation of the youth of America, a la Hitler or a la Mussolini, it will be necessary for us as individuals and as communities to retain the private interest and control in the leisure time activities of our boys and girls."

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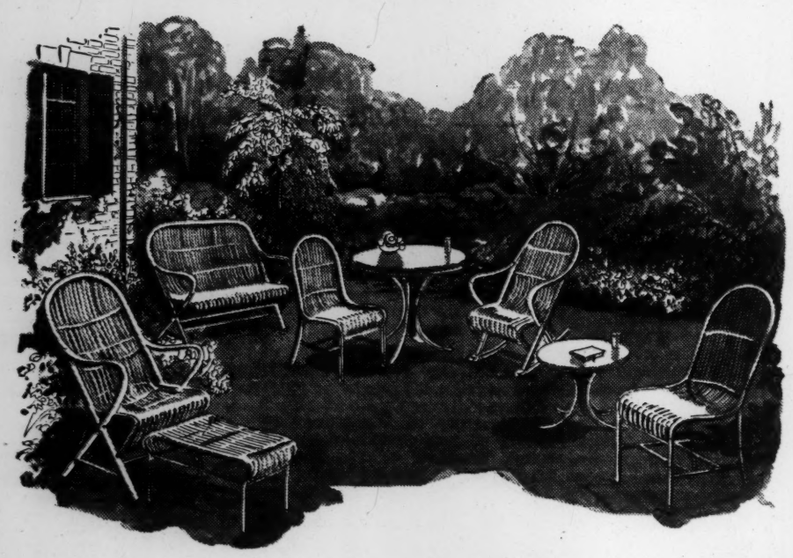

Armchair . . . $39.50
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At Dartmouth Commencement Exercises

Wide World

Thomas E. Dewey
District Attorney of New York County

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins
President of Dartmouth College

William C. Bullitt
United States Ambassador to France

Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bullitt were two of the eleven recipients of honorary degrees conferred at the 170th commencement exercises at Dartmouth College.

Harvard Old Grads Own the Yard

(Continued from Page 9)

the only introduction they need as they take over their Alma Mater for this brief, hectic week.

Old Wheels Turn

The wheels of Harvard's two hundred and eightieth-eight Commencement Week celebration, the oldest of America's academic ceremonies, were set in motion yesterday afternoon as the Class of 1939, 800 in number, attended its Baccalaureate Service.

Inside the beautiful new $2,000,000 Memorial Church in the center of the Harvard Yard, the Seniors listened to Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, bestow his last words of advice on the graduating class. This was the only time during the entire week that Dr. Conant will speak specifically to the Seniors as a group.

In calm, sincere words Dr. Conant dealt with a subject which is uppermost in the minds of educators and those who are being educated today, namely, the relationship between education and war. Facing squarely the possibility of armed conflict between the nations of the world, he defined both the stand of education and the attitude which educated men should take toward such conflict.

He urged students to "weigh the present against the future, the claims of the individual spirit against those of society" when they are planning their lives, and to resist "the impact of the immediate present, the corrosive atmosphere of potential strife" in favor of developing their own talents and individualities.

Complacency Deprecated

Recalling last autumn's European crisis, Dr. Conant declared, "There is as little room for complacent Pollyanna optimism today as there was last September. Few intelligent people seem to think the skies will clear overnight. On the other hand, a study of the past should remind us of the fallibility of all human judgments, even those of the best informed."

The adoption of a "militant creed directed to a specific goal," as Germany and Italy have done, the President believed, would lead to the abandonment of "almost all of those basic concepts of the integrity of human life—liberty and individuality. To me there is no escape from the dilemma. Either a wartime basis, an attack by all concerned to accomplish an immediate end, or the frank recognition that in the free and gradual development of man's creative powers lies the hope of a distant future."

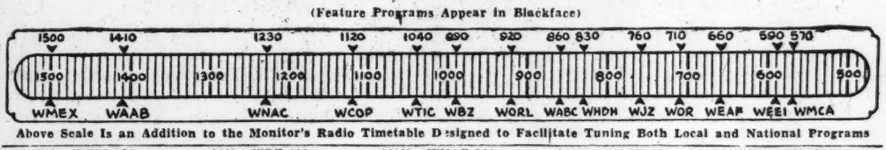
In closing his remarks, Dr. Conant spoke as Harvard speaking to her sons: "Neglect the tumult of the moment; do not be afraid to be yourself. Choose a field of effort where you may develop your talents to the utmost. Labor honestly and selflessly in your chosen calling. Then in spite of the warfare of ideologies and the outcome of current struggles, if your hopes be realized, at some later day, it may be written of you, 'He also loved to build a finer civilization'."

A surprise gift, made possible by contributions from its members, was presented to Harvard University today by its Class of 1914, which gathered for its twenty-fifth reunion. The gift was a full length portrait of President Conant of Harvard, done in oils by Charles Hopkinson, noted artist who has done much work in depicting men in educational circles.

President Conant's portrait has been placed on exhibition temporarily in the ballroom of his house in Quincy Street. Later it will be hung permanently in the Faculty Room of University Hall along with the pictures of all former Harvard presidents.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Ish-Ti-Opi, Indian bari-	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	tone; orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Rotary speaker	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Dance Music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Princess of Song"
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Order of Adventures;	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Sport program	"150 years of Democ-
8:15 music; comedy	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	racy"; speakers
8:30 Tom Howard and	Kroll String Quartet	Margaret Speaks, so-	Preview of trans-Pacific	"Around the Town"
8:45 George Sheldon	Kroll String Quartet	prano; symphony orch.	Yacht Race	"Around the Town"
9:00 Theater: William	"Time and Tempo"	Elmer F. Andrews, talk	Henry Cincone's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15 Powell; Claudette	"Time and Tempo"	"Al Roth Presents"	Edwin C. Hill	Concert Melodies
9:30 Colbert in "The	National Forum: Sen.	Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, at	"Author! Author!"; lit-	King Cole Swingsters
9:45 Ex-Mrs. Bradford"	Edw. R. Burke, Neb.	Adv. Fed. U. S. A.	erary game	Hollywood Ensemble
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Foreign news comment	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	"Detective O'Malley"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:30 Columbia Work-	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	News Service
10:45 shop; drama	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Jose Martinez's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	J. Vanosdell's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Garden talk; music	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Juanita & Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; musicale	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Rhythm Romance"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Ed. MacHugh, hymns	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; drama	Ruth Moss interview	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Poems and organ	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	23d Annual Kiwanis	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	International Conven-	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	tion; William Green;	"Gospel songs"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Roy W. Moore, talks	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Network speaker	News; Noonday Review;	"The Carters"; drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	Vocal soloist
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Your Farm Reporter"	"Melody Sweethearts"	Talks and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Talks and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band	Household talk	Garden Club	"Classical Album"
2:00 Serial sketch	Talk, Louis Johnson,	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15 Serial sketch	at Adv. Fed. conv.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	Little Variety Show	"Valiant Lady"	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Girl Marries"	Little Variety Show	Hymn recital	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Army Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports reports
3:15 Concert orchestra	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Sports reports
3:30 "Story of the	"Rhythm and Song"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports reports
3:45 Song"; recital	Soloist; orch.; news	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sports reports
4:00 The Merrymakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orches-	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports reports
4:45 tra; soloist	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	ball game	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Network program	Network speaker	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Street interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	Stuff Smith's Orch.	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	Kiwanis Quartet	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner dance music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Sport program	Madison Singers
8:15 ward G. Robinson	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Sport program	"Coral Islanders"
8:30 Dick Powell and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	Benno Rubinoff, violin-	Herb Jeffrey, songs
8:45 company; music	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	ist; concert orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We the People"	Robert Benchley; Artie	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15 "We the People"	Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra; guest	Dramatic program	Molly"; comedy	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope and Company;	"Busman's Holiday";	"Dance Parade"
10:15 trio; sketch	network interviews	S. Ennis's Orchestra	with Carl Van Doren	Lyle Stanton's Orch
10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Mauretania relay; T.	News Service
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	House"; drama; music	Fiorito's Orch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Local dance music	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Local dance music	Bert Hersch's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Griff William's Orch	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Griff William's Orch.	News Service

Commencements Hold Stage At New England Colleges

(Continued from Page 9)

ditions and ceremonies antedating the Revolution played their part.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was given to Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court; Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution, Washington; Mrs. Helen M. Danforth, President of the Rhode Island School of Design; and to Dr. Albert D. Mead, former Vice-President of Brown.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon Dr. William S. Learned, staff member of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; and Halsey W. Wilson, President of the H. W. Wilson Company, New York Publishers.

Other honorary degrees awarded were: Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. C. Ivar Hellstrom of the Riverside Church, New York City; and Master of Arts on Eric C. Wendelin, Consul in Spain, who directed evacuation of Americans from Madrid in 1936.

The baccalaureate address was given last night by Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Pa., Quaker leader and member of the Brown University Corporation.

At Wellesley College this morning the commencement procession formed on Norumbega Hill as the echoes of a carillon recital died away. In Alumnae Hall the commencement address was delivered by Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York City. His subject was "Further Interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine."

Northeastern Exercises

At Northeastern University tonight 335 degrees will be conferred at the 39th commencement exercises. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, of Christ Church, New York City, famed as a radio preacher, will deliver the commencement address on "The American Way."

Honorary degrees conferred by Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., yesterday were as follows:

Mrs. Laura W. L. Scales, warden of Smith College, was the third woman ever to receive an honorary doctorate from Dartmouth.

The honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred by Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins upon Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France, and Harrie B. Chase '12 of Brattleboro, Vt., Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Doctorate of Science was conferred upon Charles F. Kettering, vice-president in charge of research for General Motors, and Walter B. Lancaster, ophthalmic surgeon of Boston. Deems Taylor, composer and author of New York City, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music, and Charles F. Goodrich '05 of Pittsburgh, Pa., chief engineer of the American Bridge Company, was honored with the Doctorate of Engineering.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Howard J. Chidley '06, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Winchester, Mass., and the degree of Master of Arts upon Robert Ripley, and upon Ellsworth B. Buck, Vice-President of the New York City Board of Education.

Maine Bridge Dedicated

DEER ISLE, Maine, June 19 (AP)—This island's 3,000 persons turned out in holiday mood today to help dedicate a $970,000 suspension bridge connecting them with the mainland at Sedgwick.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club (New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street)—Exhibition of New England primitive paintings. Through July 15.

Boston City Club—Exhibition by the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Gallery open 11:30 a. m. until closing. Through June 30.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "Periodicals Our Ancestors Read," based upon the Library's collection of American Periodicals published from 1800-1850. Through July 2.

Boykin's School of Arts and Crafts, Inc., 16 Harwich Street—African Art Exhibit at the Village Gallery. Through June.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Paintings of Old Gloucester and still life by Vladimir Pavlosky. Landscapes by Victor Charreton.

Federal Art Gallery—General exhibition of paintings. Through June 24.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings and prints by Jan Gelb. Through June.

Goodman-Walker, Inc., 607 Boylston Street—Old Master Etchings, Engravings and Woodcuts.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — Prints by Samuel Chamberlin.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 4.

Old Corner Bookstore, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by Ludwig Mesler.

South End House—Exhibition of oil paintings and water colors. 48 Rutland Street. Through July 10.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of important paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibits International dolls. Articles from the Philippines and Natural History Exhibitions.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge - Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

Twentieth Century Association — Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday; Sunday, 1 to 5. Recent accessions. Exhibition of Prints in Pairs. Paintings, drawings and prints from Private Collections in New England.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Music 2 p. m. Sundays, 2:45 p. m. weekdays. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 20

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, June 20

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(11.9mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," conducted by Louise Ryerson.

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Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If yours is the type of home that lends itself to the wealth of beauty that only an Oriental rug can give it . . . then may we suggest that one of these days before long you stop in and see M. K. Soukikian; at 601 Boylston Street. Because Mr. Soukikian is an importer and dealer of Oriental rugs and carpets . . . with something like 32 years of experience back of him. And if there's one business in which background and knowledge of one's merchandise is more than necessary, we'd say it was this one. And there's an interesting hour or so in store for you if you're really and truly interested . . . for here you can take in the story of weaving, color, design, history, and so on; as related so ably by your host.

Orientals so often seem ultra-expensive to people who have perhaps never really priced one themselves . . . but who have garnered their information, or should we say impression, from the value of some rare piece in a museum. They really aren't too staggering in price, you know, although we can't quote prices because they do vary so, for many reasons. Age, size, design and so on can play such an important part in this respect. And incidentally, if yours is a small home in which Oriental carpets would definitely be out of place . . . have you ever considered the idea of using a couple of the scatter rugs? Say one in front of the fireplace, and another in front of the sofa, with the coffee-table right in the center. On a perfectly plain monotone carpet, of course. In this way you have added the luxurious note of an Oriental; plus the gaiety of coloring that you can find in one. Or the more subdued shadowy colors, if you prefer.

But of course you may already be equipped with these rugs . . . and it's their proper care and protection that you are interested in. Then Soukikian's is still the right place for you; for they specialize in a service that includes cleansing, storing, and repairing. The repairing is indeed interesting . . . it seems that no worn spot is too large for their native experts to weave back so that the place was never even there, as far as your eye is concerned. And this address is right near the Public Library, on the opposite side of the street. One place in town where there is invariably room for one more car to park! As for references, we refer you to the imposing list of customers that can be supplied you.

* * *

Smart Ensemble In Shorts Shown

One of the smartest shorts ensembles we've seen around town is at Fredley's. And doubtless it's because its shorts are not too short, and the blouse covers you up from neck to wrists that makes it so unique, and in such good taste! You see the white sharkskin shorts are full pleated all the way around. Which of course makes everything very skirtsy looking, and much more graceful as you cavort around the tennis court. The chalk white of the shorts is ably set off by the unique red and white check blouse, with its long full sleeves which are caught into wide cuffs at the wristline. And the tab-collar and the button-row down the front is of white silk. The blouse sells alone for $7.90. The shorts are something like $5.90. Making $13.80 in all, according to our way of figuring.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

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No longer need you fuss and fume over the way your ice cubes melt . . simply put them in this Frigidette and they last for hours. Made of ½-inch thick soft-molded expanded rubber that offers unusual resistance to heat penetration—will not "sweat" or mar furniture. Unbreakable; holds 24 to 36 cubes. In red, blue, green, yellow, white with contrasting knob. A marvelous gift for June brides $3.50

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9x12 ft. Size $19.75

—When the Hodges Carpet Company decided to clear out their stock of Summer rugs, they offered these "Surakas" to us at such an attractive price, we snapped them up! They're about the finest Summer rugs you can find . . . woven in America of tough, water resistant Java sisal, to stand a lot of hard knocks!

Other Sizes in Different Patterns

7.6x10.5 size, were $35.00.$17.75
7.6x9 ft. size, were $29.00.$14.50
6x12 ft. size, were $29.95 .$16.25
6x9 ft. size, were $23.50 .$11.95
4.6x7.6 ft. size, were $15.50.$7.85
36x72 in. size, were $7.50 $3.75
27x54 in. size, were $4.50 $2.25
27x36 in. size, were $3.50 $1.75

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'King Lear' Rules in Winchester

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Actors and People Back Stage

Left: George Kyron as the Earl of Kent, Irving Berlow as King Lear, Yolanda Briguglio as Cordelia, and Richard Vallon as Bottom in the production of King Lear presented Tuesday and Thursday nights by the Lincoln House Settlement on the estate of Dr. and Mrs. Howard J. Chidley in Winchester. Right: George Noxon, chief electrician and head of stage crew, telephones instruction to an assistant working in the cellar of the Chidley home. Nicholas Conduras, another assistant, watches from the background while Diana Mantos, sound effects engineer, follows the script with her flashlight for her next music cue.

Revolving Audience Replace Revolving Stage for King Lear

At 7:30 tonight, a caravan of ten buses will rumble out of the South End, bound for the legendary Britain of King Lear.

If the caravan threads its way carefully over a circuitous route, those aboard should not be surprised to find themselves on the Winchester estate of Dr. Howard J. Chidley, where the Lincoln House Settlement is essaying its first outdoor performance of "The Tragedy of King Lear," by William Shakespere.

Following Winchester's gracious tree-lined drives and the minute instructions of an efficient press agent, the reporter, on a recent evening came suddenly upon a little band of mythical Britons—the men in abbreviated garb, armour and helmets, the women in flowing robes. Spears and pennants were scattered about the grass.

Directions for the Stage

"Can you tell me where the stage is?" inquired the reporter of an ancient Briton.

"Yup," replied the ancient Briton, cheerfully, "Just follow the stone path up the hill."

On the driveway before the Chidley home, the reporter encountered Miss Ruth Elder, director of the proceedings, who stood before a natural stage. Beside her was George Noxon, chief electrician. And behind them dangled a welter of black electric wires, which provide the life lines for a highly ingenious lighting system.

The lighting equipment is called a "pre-set, three-act board," of which there are said to be only 12 others in the country. Impressive as this may be to an electrician, the general public will probably be more intrigued by the fact that it was erected on a framework of old steel cots. The board itself is in the cellar of the Chidley House. Here, an operator receives instructions by telephone from Mr. Noxon, who is perched on a porch roof.

Besides him sits Miss Diana Mantos, playing storms, thunder, rain and the Sibelius Seventh Symphony on a victoral pick-up.

Having inspected the lighting equipment, the reporter had his attention turned to the costumes which made vivid splashes of color in the dim twilight. These, it appears, were once bedspreads and tablecloths which have been dyed and cut down to antique measure.

The soldiers' armor is "tailor-made" of sheet tin. Some of their shields were once used as peach basket tops but the peaches would never know them now. And if there are any broomhandles mysteriously missing from the South End or environs, they are probably masquerading as spears.

Several of the men's headpieces were made out of the felt hats women were wearing a few seasons ago. Lincoln House probably deserves some kind of a medal for providing the first practical use to which a woman's hat has ever been put.

Revolving Audience

Lacking a revolving stage to present the play's numerous scenes, Miss Elder is going to introduce the revolving audience. In other words, those at tonight's and Thursday night's performance (one night's postponement in case of rain) will switch their chairs three times to face the three "stages" on which "King Lear" will unfold.

One can best direct those who drive out for Thursday's performance by printing the route forwarded to this writer by King Lear's press agent. It reads:

"Go to Arlington Center by way of Harvard Square (Mass. Avenue). From Arlington Center follow Route 3 until you reach the Winchester Country Club. The first street on the left is Arlington Street. Follow this until you come to a smallish (private way I think) marked Fernway Avenue, on the right. (If you miss this you will be lost beyond all help). Follow this, keeping to the right at the fork, until you come to two houses. Opposite the the second is a road at right angles. This road will lead you to Dr. Chidley's home."

Or—to be perfectly accurate—to the realm of King Lear.

John D. Beaufort.

Conservatory Night at Pops—Art at Harvard

On Saturday evening, the New England Conservatory of Music observed its annual night at the Pops as a part of its commencement activity. Arthur Fiedler gave over the central portion of the program to the school.

The opening group, which Mr. Fiedler conducted in its entirety, comprised the Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, the Overture to "The Roman Carnival," by Berlioz, "The Ride of the Valkyries," by Wagner, and Paganini's "Moto Perpetuum," played by the combined violin sections.

The second group opened with two movements from the Pianoforte Concerto in G minor by Saint-Saëns, played by Lillian Alberta Rosen, this year's winner in the Mason and Hamlin competition. Miss Rosen acquitted herself with credit. Her tone is not large, but it is musical. She posesses good rhythmic sense and her technique is well developed.

After Miss Rosen's performance, the Conservatory Chorus, Francis Findlay of the faculty conducting, offered Gericke's "Chorus of Homage," for chorus and orchestra, an a cappella Motet for six-part chorus by Herzogenburg, and a pair of Gypsy songs from Op. 112 by Brahms, with orchestration by Mr. Findlay. The final item of this group was the incidental music to "Antony and Cleopatra" by Quincy Porter, Dean of the school, conducted by the composer.

In the works chosen for performance and in the manner of presentation, the group was representative of the school today. It was appropriate that the youthful performers should reassure us upon the point of their familiarity with the old masters, and that the dean of the school should point a forward stride in harmonic fundamentals. Mr. Porter does not scorn the newer approach to music when it seems to serve his purpose. "Anthony and Cleopatra" revealed his thorough familiarity with the technique of orchestration, though it held no great amount of originality in thematic material. The prolonged applause brought Mr. Porter to the platform a number of times.

Mr. Fiedler bowed to the Class of 1939 in the performance of the Passacaglia in Jazz by Arnold Chaitman, a graduate this year. We found it the only disturbing event of the evening, not because it was jazz, but because it was the only representation of original work by a student. In thus offering the piece, the conservatory seemingly placed a premium upon the least interesting of all forms of serious musical expression. Granted that jazz will probably

The Arts in Boston

maintain its position in our musical vocabulary, it would not seem that this form is representative of the best ideals of the school.

G. M. S.

* * *

Fogg Art Museum

While most art galleries are motivated constantly by the pursuit of novelty, the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard continues to hold to its favorites and exhibits repeatedly such masters and techniques as most delight it. The special galleries are now hung with a selection of drawings and sketches by modern French masters. Old favorites reappear and a few new exhibits indicate that the collection is being continuously enriched in this department. There are, in addition, a few loans of related material.

The Degas pictures remain fresh and inventive, revealing his ingenious skill in placing subjects in a rhythmical pattern. There are some pastels and oils. The pastels seem to give him more freedom in capturing the changing effect of textures under the influence of light. The crayon drawings emphasize a hearty interest in flexible contours. There are to be seen at the Fogg ballerinas, jockeys, and "Cotton Merchants of New Orleans" in oils.

A few examples of works by Cézanne and Renoir, Delacroix and Picasso show further evidence of the unfolding vision of a new school. There is a drawing, "Seated Old Man" by Vincent Van Gogh, executed with the earthy realism of his earlier workmanship. The modern artist can say a great deal in drawing, and another mood is expressed in the "Head of Clown," an ink drawing by Pablo Picasso.

What this little exhibition at the Fogg Museum reveals is the deep conviction and profound artistry of the masters who initiated the style of painting and drawing which prevails today. It was not so long ago that they worked under the strain of outward pressure and contemptuous criticism. Already they have taken their place in art history and are included within the polite boundaries of tradition.

D. A.

Bay State Legislature Plans To Stay on Job Until Aug. 1

Prorogation of Massachusetts' first biennial legislative session will be delayed until Aug. 1, according to legislative leaders on Beacon Hill today.

All previous hope for ending the session by July 4 has been abandoned because of the present tangle over the biennial budget and the new tax program submitted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to balance the record spending program totaling $184,700,000.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, today made the Aug. 1 prediction and at the same time said that the possibility of a summer recess of the Legislature was now practically eliminated. He said that the remaining major issues before the House and Senate are such that they cannot be delayed to allow a recess during July and August and be considered at a session to start in September.

Major Issues

The major issues still before the present session include the Governor's $50,625,000 revenue program, the prospective economies in the budget which the Governor will submit to the Legislature within a few days, and redistricting of the Senate, Council and House of Representatives districts.

A special recess commission has been struggling with the redistricting problem for several months. It has already reported a plan for revising the House districts to make them more uniform regarding population and it is still working on the Senatorial and Councillor districts.

Transportation Problems

It is believed the Legislature will also be confronted with proposals designed to solve the transportation problems resulting from the financial difficulty being experienced by the Old Colony Railroad and the Narrow Gauge Railroad. The Old Colony Railroad situation is being studied by a special committee appointed by Governor Saltonstall and by a special recess commission established by the Legislature. Both are expected to file legislation as the result of their investigations.

In addition the Legislature must solve the problem of salaries for the members. Unless legislation is adopted the present members will receive only $2,000 for the biennial sessions. Previous to this year they received $2,000 a year. Pending before the Senate Ways and Means Committee is a bill to give the members $3,500 for the present biennial session and $3,000 for subsequent biennial sessions.

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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing in this group will serve as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Hard-Hitting Last-Place St. Louis Nine Here Tomorrow—Tournament of Surprises

Improved Browns Report At Fenway Park for Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boasting three of the American League's leading batsmen and confident of raising havoc in this pennant race in the near future, the eighth-place St. Louis Browns move in on the Red Sox tomorrow for the start of a three-game series. Although the Sox to date have taken five out of seven from the westerners, Manager Joe Cronin was ready for a red-hot struggle with the club skippered by Fred Haney.

Boston protected its hold on second place yesterday by sweeping that double-header from the Cleveland Indians, but Cronin realizes as well as anyone that he must keep winning to stay there. The Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers are coming up fast from the rear, and will soon be in a position to challenge for the runner-up berth. And the Indians are still close. This morning only 2½ games separated the Indians, White Sox and Tigers from the locals.

Browns Can Hit

Of course, the Browns are not taken too seriously at the moment because of weak support on the pitching mound. But they can hit, and with Cronin's hurling staff none too consistent, there is reason to expect trouble during the next three afternoons. George McQuinn, the first baseman, had a .361 batting average today in 51 games. Myril Hoag, the one-time Yankee who now plays center field for Haney, stood at .345. The third man is big Joe Gallagher, recently purchased from the Yankee farm at Newark, who is pounding the ball in the clean-up spot.

Following the close of the Brownie series on Thursday, the White Sox appear at Fenway for three straight afternoons. If Jimmy Dykes has any success whatever in Yankee Stadium tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday, the series here with the Red Sox will be a battle for second place.

Actually, the Red Sox gained ground on the pace-setting Yanks yesterday, but the event is causing little concern on the banks of the Harlem River. Although beaten by the Tigers in a Sunday date, the world champs still held a 10½-game advantage over the field.

Grove's Sixth

The Sunday date here in the Hub marked the first time this season Cronin won a double-header with two pitchers. He swept a twin bill with Washington May 27, but Auker needed assistance from the bull pen in the second game. The Sox won two from the Browns June 9, but neither Bagby nor Wilson were able to go the route. Grove and Auker each went nine innings in a June 11 double-header at Chicago, yet the former lost his duel to Ted Lyons. Ostermueller's triumph in yesterday's opener was his third, as compared to one setback. Grove's was his sixth victory and his seventh complete effort.

Teddy Williams is currently giving a great exhibition of timely hitting. Since taking over right field this spring, the lanky rookie has made just 54 hits and batted in 52 runs. His batting average was down under .280 today and has not been in contact with the .300 level since May 7, but the boy is giving Hank Greenberg a merry battle for the run-producing leadership. In the most recent nine games, Ted has driven home 14 runs with nine base knocks. Can the New York crowd, boosting Charley Keller as "the rookie of the year," top that record?

One-hitter for Fette

Lou Fette almost won acclaim in the Hall of Fame yesterday. Pitching the second half of the Bees' double-header at Cincinnati, Lou held the National League-leading Reds to one hit—a single by Harry Craft. It was his eighth win, against two loses, and the fourth shutout. He has blanked the Phillies, Dodgers, Pirates and Reds, and over that stretch of 36 innings has given up the scant total of 11 hits. When the earned run averages are compiled, Lou will be close to the top, if not up there.

By making eight hits in the Cincinnati series, Eddie Miller lifted his batting average to .256, the highest point since he passed the 100-times-at-bat mark last month. Once the rookie shortstop dropped to .212, but today he was making rapid strides toward .300. In that vicinity he would be the outstanding short fielder in the circuit.

Titled Texan —Pap'

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Tiller Talk

Good and bad weather featured this past week-end's yacht racing along the North and South Shores. Up at Marblehead Saturday, heavy seas, caused by an overnight northeaster, and then a drop in the wind, prevented the 'Head skippers and crews from participating. At the same time, South Shore yachtsmen, already scattered on their courses, felt the dropping wind late and were left becalmed unable to finish their race within the time limit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yesterday proved the "good" of it. At the inter-club meeting at South Boston, perfect racing weather, with a slight chilly twang, attracted 124 boats at the starting line . . . Johnny McAleer scored his first inter-club win of the season in the Manchester's, sailing Speedy to a minute win over Nipper . . . Best race of the day was Russ Smollett's win at the finish line over four other rivals in the Adams Class . . . The Secretary to Mayor Thomas Burgin of Quincy just nipped James Murphy's Breezing Through, Quad was third, and Peanut fourth . . . Mohawk kept her inter-club lead with a fifth, but Jimmy Bonney in Wiwana crept up by his second, as Ed Bicknell's Otoe turned in a nice win over 31 Indians . . . Art Gautreau sailed his Quack to an upset win over Harry McDonough's Snipe champion, who finished second . . . Bob Leavitt won in the Winabouts . . . Robert Clancy's Beaver took 16 Hustlers into camp.

♪ ♪ ♪

The postponed Holiday race at the 'Head was resailed yesterday with 51 of the fleet participating. Feature winners of the day were Charles Francis Adams with his veteran 8-Meter, Thisbe, Linc Davis' Roulette II in the Thirty Square Meters and Caleb Loring over the M-B's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amaranth, owned by John Stedman of Fisher Island won the 104-mile Block Island race sponsored by the New Bedford Yacht Club over the weekend. In Division 1 of Class B, Casey Tub 4, owned by Major J. Casey was the victor.

W. A. D.

Variety of Prizes Spice Manufacturer's Golf Play

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a solid week of serious golf which saw the outstanding women golfers of several States competing first for the Eastern championship and later for the Griscom Cup, Charles River Country Club tossed aside decorum Saturday and opened its links to the Manufacturers' tournament.

This tournament, which has become an annual affair, is entirely an intra-club event, and because of its simplicity is a welcome letdown to such seasoned campaigners as Mrs. H. Warren Beard and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret.

Now all the competitors know what the prizes are, because they are on exhibition in the clubhouse. But nobody knows what to do to get them, for they are not labeled. The idea is to play a round of golf, do the best or the worst you can, and your award will come later.

Prizes Given

The affair is called the manufacturers' tournament, because all Charles River members who make anything are asked to contribute samples. So instead of winning a cup, or a load of silverware, the low gross winner might get a gallon of white paint for his house, a saw, or a can of insecticide—whatever the Golf Committee decides his prize should be.

Every year there are more prizes than can be awarded for the usual achievements—medal score, low gross, low net, etc., so the Committee waits until all the rounds are in before deciding who gets what. And every year has to find a few more feats to reward. For getting a 10 on the 10th hole, or 15 on the 15th, or for fanning the most times, or for losing the most balls, a golfer might be rewarded with a pair of socks or 24 quarts of motor oil. All in all, it seems to be fun.

List of Awards

Following is a list of most of the prizes: guest towels, one gallon of rug cleaner, 2 electric clocks, 2 radios, dozens of golf balls, merchandising certificates, 2 books of railroad tickets between Boston and Newton Center, sun glasses, scissors, a book, a stainless steel carving set, one Indian club, silk stockings, 6 all-wool blankets, 2 metal porch chairs, one dining-room chair, enough cloth to make 2 men's suits, one sand blaster, one niblick, two putters, one shaving set, razor blades, stationery, and candy.

Who won the tournament? Who cares?

♪ ♪ ♪

Three titles for mixed play are at stake this week, with the lady-professional event at Vesper being contested today. There will be 36 holes of medal play, selected drives, and alternate strokes. Outstanding among the teams are Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, the State and Eastern champion, and Johnny Thoren of Woodland, and Mrs. Donald M. Belcher, a former State champion, and Harold McSpaden of Winchester.

On Thursday at Weston, Fathers and Daughters will team up in the annual event which Dr. E. H. and Martha Wiswall of Wellesley won last year. Very young daughters will compete in a special nine-hole tournament.

On Saturday the 16th annual State championship for mixed club pairs will be run off at Dedham, with Warren and Dorothy Beard defending their title. Entries close today for this event. Last year the Beards outscored Rosamond Vahey and Marshall Forrest 3 and 2 for Mrs. Beard's third victory in the tournament.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Richards of Homestead and Dan Poor, Jr., of Salem, defeated Al Brooks of Salem and Dick Johnson of Tedesco 3 and 2 yesterday to win the Salem Country Club's 13th annual invitation four-ball tournament. The losers gained the final round by bowling over Fred Hannon of South Shore and Francis Shea of Wollaston, last year's winners and this year's favorites.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marlboro ended the Bay State Four-Ball Golf League season at the field day at Sandy Burr yesterday with a one-point lead over the home club for first place in the standing. Marlboro defeated Woburn 10½ to 1½, to nose out Sandy Burr, which overwhelmed Wildwood 11½ to ½. At the regular league meeting, W. E. Atwood of Riverside was re-elected president and Eugene O'Bey of Marlboro secretary-treasurer.

Local Box Scores

Bees

June 18

FIRST GAME

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	5	2	5	7	0	5	0
Frey 2b	3	2	1	2	7	2	0
Goodman, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
McCormick 1b	4	1	1	1	9	0	0
Hershberger c	5	2	3	5	0	0	0
Craft cf	5	1	2	3	7	0	0
Bordagaray lf	3	1	1	2	3	0	0
Myers ss	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Grissom p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Jacobs p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	12	16	23	27	10	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Huber, 2b	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
Cooney, cf	3	1	1	1	3	0	1
Outlaw, cf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	0	1	1	3	0	1
West, rf	4	2	1	1	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Simmons, lf	5	1	3	4	2	1	0
Miller, ss	5	1	3	5	6	1	0
Lopez, c	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Andrews, c	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
MacFayden, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lanning, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley, p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
*Garms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	6	13	18	24	6	2

*Batted for Earley in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	5	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	—	12
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	— 6

Errors, Cooney, Hassett. Runs batted in, Huber 2, Simmons 2, Miller, Lopez, Werber 2, Frey, Goodman, 2, McCormick 2, Hershberger 2, Craft 2, Bordagaray. Two-base hits, Huber, Simmons, Miller 2, Lopez, Werber 2, Frey, Hershberger 2, Craft, Bordagaray. Stolen base, Werber. Sacrifies, Frey, Goodman, McCormick, Bordagaray, Grissom. Double plays, Earley, Miller and Hassett; Werber, Frey and McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 11, Cincinnati 6. Bases on balls, by Lanning, by Earley, by Grisson 4, by Jacobs. Hits, off MacFayden, 3 in 1-3 innings; off Lanning, 4 in 1 inning; off Earley, 9 in 5 2-3 innings; off Frankhouse, 0 in 1 inning; off Grissom, 11 in 8 innings; off Jacobs, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Earley, Grissom. Wild pitch, Grissom. Passed ball, Andrews. Winning pitcher, Grissom. Losing pitcher MacFayden. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpires, Moran, Sears and Barr.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, rf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Cooney, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	0	2	2	6	0	0
West, lf	4	1	1	1	9	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Miller, ss	4	2	3	3	1	1	0
Lopez, c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Warstler, 2b	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Fette, p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	38	5	13	14	27	5	0

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Frey, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Goodman, rf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
McCormick, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Hershberger, c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Craft, cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Bordagaray, lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Myers, ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Derringer, p	2	0	0	0	1	4	0
*Bongiovanni	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	0	1	1	27	14	0

*Batted for Derringer in 8th.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	—5

Runs batted in, Hassett, Warstler 4. Two-base hit, Warstler. Left on bases, Boston 7, Cincinnati 4. Bases on balls, by Fette 3, by Thompson. Struck out, by Derringer 2. Hits, off Derringer, 13 in 8 innings; off Thompson, 0 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Lopez. Losing pitcher, Derringer. Umpires, Sears, Barr and Moran. Time 1:40. Attendance, 27,106.

Red Sox

June 18

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Finney	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Berger, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Vosmik, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	2	2	3	12	0	0
Williams, rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	2	3	1	3	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1
Peacock, c	2	2	1	2	6	1	0
Ostermueller, p	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	28	5	10	13	27	8	1

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hemsley, c	4	1	1	2	5	0	0
Campbell, rf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Chapman, cf	3	1	3	5	2	0	0
Heath, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solters, lf	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Trosky, 1b	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
Keltner, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Webb, ss	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Feller, p	3	1	1	1	0	3	0
Harder, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Hale	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡Pytlak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	10	14	24	8	0

*Batted for Carey in eighth. †Batted for Harder in ninth. ‡Ran for Hale in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	x	—5
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4

Runs batted in, Ostermueller, Chapman 2, Cronin 2, Carey, Solters, Finney. Two-base hits, Hemsley, Chapman 2, Cronin, Peacock, Solters, Finney. Hits, off Feller, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Harder, 1 in 2-3 inning. Left on base, Boston 9, Cleveland 7. Stolen base, Foxx. Sacrifice hits, Ostermueller 2, Carey, Hemsley, Vosmik. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 6, by Feller 4. Struck out, by Ostermueller 6, by Feller 5. Double plays, Grimes and Trosky; Cronin and Foxx. Wild pitches, Ostermueller 2. Losing pitcher, Feller. Time, 2h. 34m. Umpires, Hubbard, Rommel and Kolls.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Cramer, cf	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
Vosmik, lf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	1	0	0	10	0	0
Williams, rf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Non'nkemp, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	1	0	0	2	2	0
Tabor, 3b	4	1	2	5	0	5	0
Desautels, c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Grove, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	5	8	12	*24	12	0

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hemsley, c	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Campbell, rf	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Chapman, cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Solters, lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Trosky, 1b	2	0	1	1	10	0	1
Keltner, 3b	4	0	2	3	1	2	0
Grimes 2b, ss	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Webb, ss	3	0	1	1	1	4	2
†Hale, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudlin, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
‡Shilling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	3	9	11	24	10	3

*Game called at end of eighth, Sunday law. †Batted for Webb in eighth. ‡Batted for Hudlin in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Boston	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Solters, Keltner 2, Tabor, Desautels, Williams 3. Two-base hits, Solters, Keltner, Williams. Home run, Tabor. Hits off Hudlin, 7 in 7 innings; off Dobson, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 7, Cleveland 9. Stolen bases, Campbell, Chapman. Sacrifice hits, Grove, Hudlin, Hemsley, Desautels. Base on balls, by Grove 4, by Hudlin 2. Struck out, by Grove 3, by Hudlin 2, by Dobson. Wild pitch, Hudlin. Losing pitcher, Hudlin. Time, 1h. 45 min. Umpires, Rommel, Kolls, and Hubbard. Attendance, 32,000.

S.S. STEEL PIER

Bring the family for a day of fun on the ocean. Sail from Foster's Wharf, Atlantic Ave., 10 A. M. (D. S. T.), 2 hours ashore, return at 8 P. M. Deck games, entertainment, dancing, free deck chairs. $2 round trip. Special rates for groups. Ask about the new prepaid vacation cruise—2 days, $7.50; 3 days, $10.

Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston, Hub. 2650

THE BIG SHIP TO PROVINCETOWN

Events

Monday, June 19

Lady-professional golf tournament at Vesper.
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Belmont.
Entries close for the State club pairs mixed foursome golf championship.

Tuesday, June 20

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Aleppo Temple golf outing at Woodland.
College girls' invitation tennis tournament, singles and doubles, at Longwood Cricket Club.
Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven (baseball)
Open mixed foursome golf tournament at Oakley.
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League; Walpole at Furnace Brook; Thorny Lea at Highland; Sharon at Needham, Blue Hill at Brockton.

Wednesday, June 21

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Harvard vs. Yale at Brighton. (baseball)
Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament at Trapelo. (first day)
Women's Golf Association senior-junior foursome tournament at Brae Burn.
Boston Jewelers' Club at Tedesco.
Entries close for the State open golf championship.
Back Bay Association at Weston.
University Club outing at Concord.

Thursday, June 22

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League; Winchester at Weston; Commonwealth at Brae Burn, Wellesley at Charles River.
Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament at Trapelo. (second day)
Massachusetts Golf Association father-daughter foursome tournament at Weston.
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League; Blue Hill at Furnace Brook; Wollaston at Needham; Norfolk at Trapelo.
BIMS of Boston golf tournament at Commonwealth.

Friday, June 23

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Harvard vs. Yale at New London. (varsity, jayvee, and freshman crew races, and baseball game)
Qualifying round in the State mixed foursome golf championship at Dedham.
Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament at Arlmont (first day).
Northern Twilight Golf League; Bellevue at Meadow Brook; Bear Hill at Tedesco; United Shoe at Salem.
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League; Furnace Brook at Thorny Lea; Needham at Blue Hill; Highland at Walpole; Brockton at Sharon.

Saturday, June 24

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Men's singles for the tennis championship of Longwood Cricket Club.
Ten-mile road race, handicap. Holy Name A. A., West Roxbury.
Eight-mile road race under auspices of the Swedish Federation of Worcester.
Marblehead yacht championship start at Corinthian Yacht Club.
First and second rounds of mixed foursome golf championship at Dedham.
Massachusetts Golf Association medal play tournament at Arlmont. (second day)

Sunday, June 25

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Boston interclub races at Squantum Yacht Club.
Final of mixed foursome golf championship at Dedham.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Lost
Sandy Burr	75½	20½
South Shore	54½	41½
Salem	50½	45½
Framingham	50	46
Bellevue	48	48
Trapelo	43½	52½
Bear Hill	42½	53½
Tedesco	41½	54½
Norfolk	40½	55½
Thorney Lea	33½	62½

Results June 18

Trapelo 6, Tedesco 6.
(Only match yesterday. Fnals to be played next Sunday with all teams meeting at Tedesco.)

Bay State Four-Ball Golf League

(Final Standing)

	Points Won	Lost
Marlboro	55	28
Sandy Burr	54	30
Ponkapoag	50½	33½
Westboro	47	47
Wachusett	46½	43½
Riverside	33½	56½
Wildwood	32½	51½
Woburn	23	61

Results June 18

Sandy Burr 11¼ Wildwood ¾.
Marlboro 10½, Woburn 1½.
Riverside 6½, Westboro 5½.
Wachusett 6½, Ponkapoag 5½.

Norfolk County Four-Ball Golf League

(Final Standing)

	Points Won	Lost
Sharon	86	35
Brockton	66½	53½
Blue Hill	64	56
Furnace Brook	52	68
South Shore	46½	73½
Thorny Lea	45	75

Results June 18

Thorny Lea 9, Furnace Brook 3.
South Shore 7, Brockton 5.
Sharon 7½, Blue Hill 4½.

Substitutions are barred in Rugby.

First tennis was played with bare hands.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard vs. Yale Week

Harvard still has a chance! The Indians of Hanover did it for them Saturday when they defeated Cornell, 3-1. If Harvard can beat Yale two games this week, mathematically they tie Cornell for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Championship of 1939. Harvard faces Yale in New Haven tomorrow afternoon. Having pitched only five innings against Tufts Saturday, Ted Healey, the Crimson's ace hurler, will open the series.

♪ ♪ ♪

The same Yale stands in the way of Harvard crew success on Friday. The Crimon engages the Eli in four races, the combinations on Thursday night, the freshmen and jayvees Friday morning and the varsity late Friday afternoon. The following day, Saturday, the Crimson crew, with the jayvee stroke instead of the regular varsity stroke, sail for England to enter the Grand Challenge Cup race in the British Henley.

♪ ♪ ♪

Allen Hatch kept his undefeated status against Harvard Saturday when he pitched and batted his Tufts mates to an 8-7 victory. Tufts took the two-game series; Hatch became the first pitcher in Jumbo history to account for three consecutive victories.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts' most promising state schoolboy baseball final scheduled for last Saturday afternoon between Norwood High and Palmer High was forced to postponement by inclement weather, and will be played this Saturday afternoon at National League Field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Whittemore of Boston was ranked No. 1 in the Women's Badminton listings of the country compiled by the National Badminton Association. Wayne Schell and Harold Seavey of Boston were ranked No. 9 and No. 10 in the men's. Eleanor Petrie of Boston was placed nine in the women's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Commodore Stanley Ferguson's sleek cruiser, Trim Too, was the victor Saturday in that Nantasket to Gloucester sea skirmish against Howard Johnson's Do-Ho. The winner averaged 21.3 miles per hours against the heavy swells caused by a previous northeaster.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hal Wonson, Bridgewater, Mass., boy, was elected captain of next year's Dartmouth baseball team over the week end. Wonson has been the leading pitcher for the Big Green during the last two years, and is a member of the cross-country and winter track squads.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paul Guibord, Melrose, won the First Annual Bowl tournament by yesterday defeating Al Stitt of Brookline, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1, at the Newton Squash and Tennis Club. In the doubles, Sumner Rodman and Harrison Rowbotham won over Guibord and Stitt, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1. Polly Morrill and Sittt set back Baba Madden and Vaughn Pipes, 6—3, 6—2 in the mixed doubles . . . In the finals of the French Hard Court Championships, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, popular Brookline star, teaming with Elwood Cooke won the mixed doubles title.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Babe Ruth, after three years in retirement, signed as coach of Brooklyn Dodgers at $15,000 salary.

Five Years Ago

Harold (Pie) Traynor named manager of Pittsburgh Pirates, succeeding George Gibson.

Scottish Booters Defeat Americans

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The Scottish Football Association's soccer team vanquished a picked American team, 4 to 2 in their return game at the Polo Grounds yesterday before a crowd of 18,000.

A 2-to-2 tie prevailed at the end of the regulation periods and an overtime period was necessary to decide who was to take possession of the massive silver trophy donated by the Dominion of Canada Football Association. The Scots finished stronger than the Americans to drive in two more goals.

Jimmy Carabine, the $50,000 star fullback of Third Lanark, was switched to center forward for the tourists and he proved to be the big hero of the game by scoring three goals for the winners while Johnny Gilles got the other.

Joe Boyle and C. Altemose netted for the Americans.

Vim Continues to Win

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-meter yacht, Vim, continued her string of victories in British waters Saturday, winning the Southend Regatta's most important race. Vim had a time advantage of 17 minutes as she finished three miles in front of her nearest rival.

The victory was Vim's fourth straight and her third in as many days. The American boat also finished first in her first English race but was disqualified.

Three Records Broken in N. E. Meet at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19 (AP)—New records were chalked up for the discus throw, the two-mile walk and the one-mile relay as a result of yesterday's New England track meet here.

Al Morro, of Providence, a Boston College student, established a new mark for the discus throw with a heave of 146ft. ¼in. Harry L. Clark of Forest Hills, Mass., shaved 13.9s. off the two-mile walk record with a time of 15m. 36.1s., and a Boston Athletic Association relay team of Donnelly, Mascianica, Folsom and Gill nicked 3.6 seconds off the mile relay mark with a time of 3m. 28.4s.

Defeated twice in the hammer throw this season by Johnny McLaughry of Brown, Matthew Flaherty, New Hampshire sophomore, finally turned the tables, throwing the 16-pound wire ball 175ft. 6in. McLaughry, who took Flaherty's measures in the New Hampshire-Brown dual meet and the New England Intercollegiates, was 3 7-16 inches in back.

Numerous abrasions received when he fell at the first turn of the 440 field failed to dampen the speed of Doug Raymond of the B. A. A. Raymond returned to competition in the 880 and held off the challenge of his teammate, Don Fleet. His time was 1m. 59.3s. Richard Gill of the B. A. A. won the 440 in 51.2s.

College Baseball

Results June 17

Tufts 8, Harvard 7.
Dartmouth 3, Cornell 1.
Wesleyan 2, Brown 0.
Williams 7, Amherst 3.
Princeton 6, Yale 1.

College Polo

Result June 17

Yale 12, Harvard 5.

Racing Home for Points

By a Staff Photographer

Harry McDonough (left), champion Snipe Class skipper, suffered his first inter-club defeat of the season yesterday at South Boston, but climaxed a remarkable up-the-wind skirmish by nipping Jimmy Wills of Squantum at the finish for second berth.

Chance to Tie Cornell Afforded Crimson Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	9	3	.750
Harvard	7	3	.700
Dartmouth	8	4	.667
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	5	7	.417
Yale	4	6	.400
Columbia	2	10	.167

Results June 17

Dartmouth 3, Cornell 1.
Princeton 6, Yale 1.

Remaining Games

Tuesday, June 20

Harvard at Yale.

Wednesday, June 21

Yale at Harvard.

With the first Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship in its history within its grasp, Cornell stumbled over Dartmouth and let the title slip from its hands last week and now must await the developments in the Harvard-Yale series this week, last of the season, before it can either claim the crown or a tie for it.

Falling before the three-hit pitching of Johnny Lendo, the sophomore right-hander, Cornell finished its season with nine victories and three defeats. All of its triumphs came in a row, a new league record. Harvard, idle in league competition last week, faces the Yale series with seven triumphs in 10 games. Victories in both games with the Blue, therefore, will give it a tie for the crown. Dartmouth, which won the title in 1938, finished its campaign in third place, with eight triumphs and four setbacks.

The only other league game contested last week resulted in a 6-1 victory for Princeton over Yale, squaring that series and giving the Tigers a tie for fourth place with Pennsylvania.

There was one other major development among the leaders last week, this one in individual races. Held hitless against Dartmouth, Cornell's George Polzer dropped from the lead in the competition for the Charles H. Blair Bat, emblematic of the league batting championship, and gave up his place to Ulysses Lupien, of Harvard, winner of the award last year. Lupien has an average of .432, with two more games to go. Polzer finished the campaign with .413. Princeton's Mark Hill, who had a chance to overhaul the leaders, finished in a tie for third with Pennsylvania's Dick Trexler, each with .410.

Leading Hitters

(30 or more at bats)

Name and college	games	ab	r	h	sb	rbi	av.
Lupien, Harvard	10	37	9	16	7	14	.432
Polzer, Cornell	12	46	10	19	9	12	.413
Trexler, Penn.	12	39	6

Thirty Thousand Spectators See Southern California Victory—Shorter Race Wanted

Two Records Go as Trojans Win Fifth Consecutive Title

LOS ANGELES, June 19 (AP)—Two new records went into the books and Southern California's mighty Trojan forces rode on to their fifth consecutive triumph Saturday as the 18th annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships came to a close in a brilliant climax of the 1939 college season.

Thirty thousand spectators, largest crowd in the history of the N. C. A. A. and the biggest track turnout here since the 1932 Olympics, witnessed the colorful spectacle.

Two-Mile Mark

Record smashing feature of the day came when chunky Gregory Rice of Notre Dame reeled off the two-mile in 9m. 2.6s., leaving a gallant Ralph Schwarzkopf of Michigan to trail by nine yards in second place and the N. C. A. A. meet record of 9m. 11.1s. set by Walter Mehl of Wisconsin a year ago to fall.

Long John Woodruff of Pittsburgh closed his college career by winning for the third-straight year the 880 in 1m. 51.3s., and Pete Zagar of Stanford retained his discus title with a winning throw of 164ft. ¼in.

Elmer Hackney of Kansas State failed to better the shot put mark he set in Friday's preliminaries and it stays at 55ft. 10⅜in. as the new N. C. A. A. and American record.

Took Four Firsts

Southern California captured four first places and won the team championship with 86 points. Stanford, as expected, finished second in the team standings with 46¾ points, with Michigan next with 31, Washington State 23, Wisconsin 22 and Rice 20, to list the leaders.

Starting off with the mile, when Trojan Louie Zamperini retained his title with a disappointing time of 4m. 13.6s. after quelling a threat offered by Wisconsin's ex-two miler, Mehl, and John Munski of Missouri, the meet was a succession of thrills.

Keeps Hurdles Title

Flying Fred Wolcott from Rice retained his two hurdle titles, while Stanford's Clyde Jeffrey apparently ran to an upset victory over defending champion Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee in the 100, but which was awarded to Ellerbe later when photos were studied. Jeffrey ran away with the 220 in 21.1s.

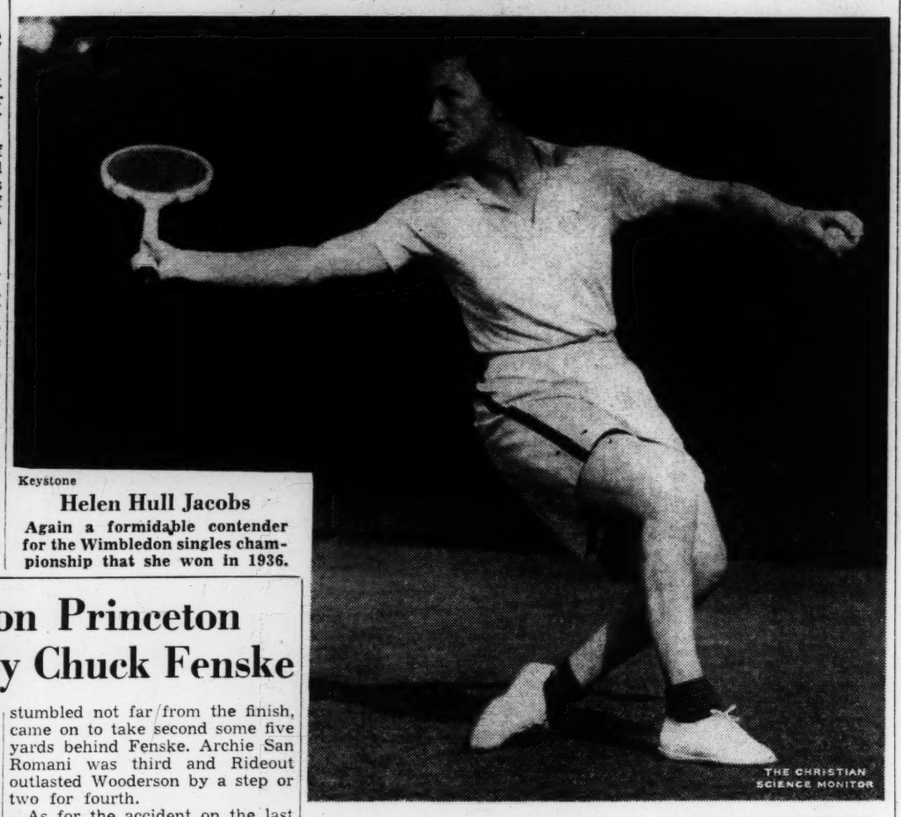
Wolcott bested Earl Vickery of U. S. C. in the low hurdles and raced to an easy win in the highs when Jim Humphrey, his chief rival from S. C. fell on the ninth hurdle.

440 Close Race

The 440 was a close battle between Erwin Miller of U. S. C., and California's Don Watts, Miller winning in 47.5 by a foot or less. Johnny Wilson of U. S. C. won the high jump at 6ft. 6t in., and Texas' Judson Atchison captured the broad jump with a leap of 24ft. 9½in.

Closing upset of the day came when Richard Ganslen of Columbia ended Southern California's pole vault reign with a vault of 14ft. 5in. Loring (Bud) Day, 1938 winner, tied with George Varoff of Oregon for second with 14ft. 2in., the same height that won it a year ago.

Back for More Honors



Keystone

Helen Hull Jacobs

Again a formidable contender for the Wimbledon singles championship that she won in 1936.

Versions Vary on Princeton Mile Taken by Chuck Fenske

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—For a little fellow, Sydney Wooderson, the 126-pound Briton who holds the world outdoor mile record, has managed to stir up a great big fuss.

Far from winning that "Mile of the Century," as he and most British foot-racing fanatics had expected, Sydney came in last while Chuck Fenske, former University of Wisconsin star, took first place in the rather ordinary time of 4:11.

Slow Race

That time was mainly the result of the slow pace the Englishman set for the first three quarters. And when the time came for the final dash to the tape, Wooderson was involved in a collision or near-collision with Blaine Rideout, the Texan, lost his stride and never recovered. Glenn Cunningham, who was pocketed during a large part of the race and who also stumbled not far from the finish, came on to take second some five yards behind Fenske. Archie San Romani was third and Rideout outlasted Wooderson by a step or two for fourth.

As for the accident on the last turn, there's probably a version of it for every one of the 30,000 spectators in Palmer Stadium. The trained observers in the press box haven't quite been able to agree, but the headline writers in London were unanimous in the opinion that the Briton was "fouled."

Not Much Difference

"Wooderson robbed of 'Mile of Century' by foul," said one.

"The American seemed to baulk Wooderson on the penultimate bend. The Briton threw out his right hand in a gesture of despair and never looked like a winner after Rideout fouled him," reported another writer.

The American writers who saw the race left with the impression the collision hadn't made much difference. Wooderson was "all through" when it happened, they said, and Fenske would have won anyway.

"With 200 yards to go, Wooderson should have been able to recover and make a race of it," was one comment. Another said, "the victim of the collision was not the little Briton but Chuck Fenske."

London Writer Fair

Joe Binks, who covered the meet for a London paper, gave considerable attention to the bump, but added, "I felt all along that his amazing preparations on the other side, his 4:07.4 mile and his record three-quarters were too much. He left his race in England."

Still another version came from one of the runners, who asked to remain anonymous:

"He sprinted every time Rideout tried to pass him and when the twin did get a mite ahead approaching the last turn, the thing happened. Wooderson tried to sprint once more. He ran blindly. Rideout took the natural curve of the track and Sydney went straight ahead instead of sticking to the curb and ran right into Rideout."

That was Rideout's second-day version, too, "He bumped me, not I him."

Invited to England

Wooderson, less bitter over the "foul" after a night's rest, seemed anxious to let the matter drop and his trainer, A. G. Hill, invited Fenske and Cunningham to compete in a meet in London early in August.

That may settle the argument. Wooderson has declined to race in the National A. A. U. Championships at Lincoln, Neb., July 3 and 4, but the winner of the 1,500 meters there is slated to go abroad with an American team and perhaps some of the other crack milers will go along for a return engagement.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Browns Protest Yankee Power

Out of St. Louis a few days ago came the interesting story that fresh money amounting to $100,000 had been tossed into the empty treasury of the Browns. Although the present owners, headed by Donald L. Barnes, have discovered that cash disappears with amazing rapidity in the baseball business, they still think they can get a return on their money by lifting the club out of the American League cellar.

Teams Not Drawing

However, even if the Browns should fool everybody—themselves included—and climb to the upper bracket of the standing, Barnes and his associates might not realize a dividend on their investment. The truth of the matter is, St. Louis either cannot, or will not, support two major ball teams. The Cardinals have been in the National League pennant race since the beginning of the season and are conceded the best chance to stop the rollicking Cincinnati Reds. Yet there are more pigeons at Sportsman's Park on weekday Cardinal dates than there are paying customers.

The Cardinals themselves are partly to blame for this situation. Branch Rickey a while back had the bright idea of cancelling Monday games to manufacture Sunday double-headers. Now the fans out there are double-header-conscious. They stay home through the week and wait for those bargain bills on Saturdays and Sundays. A week-day contest with the Browns at Sportsman's Park is even less attractive. Forgotten in the dungeon of the junior circuit, the outfit managed by Fred Haney has no fan appeal whatever. Exactly 678 persons recently paid to watch a two-game series with the second-place Red Sox.

Start Movement

The Brownie management is understood to have started a movement against the powerful Yankee organization. The Barnes group claims to have the support of at least one other American League club. Somehow they hope to stop the Yanks from keeping so many big league prospects tied up in the minors—perhaps a change in the option rule. A while ago a loud protest went up in St. Louis because the New York club refused to sell one of their many spare outfielders to the lowly Browns, and then optioned big Joe Gallagher to Newark. However, that cry has subsided since big Joe joined Haney by purchase from the Bears.

When the Yankees were last in Boston, Joe McCarthy told the writer that Gallagher is not a major league player. This opinion came when the Yankee skipper was reminded that the Bees tried all last winter to get big Joe away from Kansas City, but had to be satisfied with only Eddie Miller, the shortstop. McCarthy insisted that the outfielder could not help the Bees. Now that Gallagher has arrived in St. Louis, his success—or failure—will bear watching. Despite McCarthy's prediction, the league is full of players who think that the former Manhattan College ace has a chance to break down a few fences—with his bat, not his shoulder.

A Work of Art

Just how far the Browns, or any club, will get in a campaign against the Yankee system is questionable. If the Yanks were powerful enough to build up their present organization—a work of master craftsmen—they probably are strong enough to protect it against outside attacks. Rival clubs have the same opportunity to sign young sandlot and college hopefuls as do Ed Barrows and his staff, but the Yankees beat them to the draw 90 per cent of the time.

Incidentally, Clark Griffith still keeps a straight face and says that the Yankees will crack by Aug. 1, turning the American League race into a wild scramble. Nobody apparently agrees with him, yet it makes little difference. A New York critic points out that the Washington prexy has been coming forth with this prediction annually for three years, and that eventually he is bound to be right. But now—well, go ahead with your plans to see the World's Fair and one-half of the World Series at New York in early October.

Rankings Given For Badminton

SEATTLE, Wash., June 19 (AP)—Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., and Mary Whittemore of Boston were ranked atop the badminton stars of the nation today.

Rankings were compiled last week by West Frazier III of Philadelphia, H. Brooks Crosby of Boston, and Orville H. Mills, Seattle, Committeemen of the National Badminton Association.

Mrs. Del Barkhuff of Seattle, 1937-1938 women's champion, slipped from first to third place in the rankings. She lost this spring to Helen Gibson of Westport, Conn., who in turn bowed to Miss Whittemore in the finals. The ranks:

Men: 1—Dave Freeman, Pasadena, Calif. 2—Walter Kramer, Detroit. 3—Kenneth Quigley, Cleveland. 4—W. C. Sykes, New York City. 5—Ham Law, Seattle. 6—C. P. Stephens, New York City. 7—Dick Yeager, Seattle. 8—P. Vansco, New York City. 9—W. Schell, Boston. 10—H. Seavey, Boston.

Women: 1—Mary Whittemore, Boston. 2—Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn. 3—Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle. 4—Zoe Smith, Seattle. 5—Mrs. E. A. Behr, Baltimore. 6—Mrs. C. Morkt, Chicago. 7—Miss M. Hogan, New York City. 8—Miss P. Donovan, Buffalo. 9—Miss E. Petrie, Boston. 10—Miss C. O. O'Donovan, Detroit.

Helen Dettweiler Wins

ST. LOUIS, June 19 (AP)—Helen Dettweiler, Washington, D. C., professional, won the women's Western open golf championship Saturday with a 4-and-3 victory over the defending champion, Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, Minn.

And Talking of---Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Women's Play—Championship Topics

LONDON — Few sporting prophets have been more completely confounded, I guess, than the writer on lawn tennis who observed in 1876 "I do not think any lady can, or will be able to, play the game, as it is hard work for a man, and dress is such a drag." This remark has been quoted by me before. But the more you say it the funnier it seems to be. Though, of course, when it was written, it was a perfectly serious contribution to public thought. Which it continued to be right through those years in which the ladies trotted back and forth along the base-line at a rate appropriate to starched skirts, trailing on the turf, stiff bodices with high collars, hats with brims as wide as motor-car wheels, and masses of hair that wobbled precariously at speed.

It is easy to imagine that a sudden rush to the net, followed by a "smash" of the modern type, would have led in those days to sartorial complications that would have taken the rest of the afternoon to put right.

Matter of Dress

So the fact established itself that an appreciable advance in the intensity of women's play depended upon emancipation in the matter of dress. Given a concession or two on that point, things were able to get along fast. For just as the adoption of less restrictive costume led automatically to a rise in the general level of feminine lawn tennis skill, so the demands of the new type of game thus evolved—with more strenuous hitting and mobility—led to more and more of a sartorial revolution. Until, in this year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine the ladies preparing so busily for the Wimbledon championships here, June 26-July 8, take the court dressed with an absence of hampering attire that would have made their great-grandmothers turn a back-somersault with amazement.

The woman who played the greatest single part in this transformation was, as probably you know, that great French star, the late Suzanne Lenglen, champion in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1925. She brought to the game an exquisite touch and wide variety of perfectly made strokes that galvanized the play of the fair sex and gave it a spectacular appeal that it had never previously known. Her record of six victories is the third best, numerically speaking, in the 62 years history of the Wimbledon meeting.

Won Eight Finals

The biggest tally of successes in the Wimbledon singles championship stands to the credit of Helen Wills Moody, U. S. A., who has won eight finals, and the next biggest to that of Mrs. Dorothea Lambert Chambers, who won seven. Altogether, three American women have won the Wimbledon title. The first of them being May Sutton, who wrested the laurels away from Mrs. Lambert Chambers in 1904.

That was the first occasion upon which a player from overseas did such a thing. Miss Sutton—a lady from Southern California with a hefty, topped forehand drive—was victorious again in 1907, and it is an epic in the history of women's lawn tennis that, a quarter of a century after her first success, she came back, as Mrs. T. C. Bundy, and reached the Wimbledon "last eight" in the event, defeating Eileen Bennett en route.

Only Two Britons

The other two American stars who have captured the championship are Helen Hull Jacobs, in 1936, and Mrs. Wills Moody in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1935 and 1938. Mrs. Lambert Chambers' victories, by the way, were gained in 1903, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914. Since the last of those years, only two British girls have been successful—Kitty McKane in 1924 and (as Mrs. L. A. Godfree) in 1926 and Dorothy Round in 1934. Whether or not that number can be increased to three or America's tally of victoresses to four is the big speculation regarding women's play at the 1939 championships of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, June 26-July 8.

Southern Golf

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19 (AP)—Bobby Dunkelberger, 19-year-old North Carolinian, won the Southern golf championship here Saturday, defeating Johnny Cummings of Memphis, Tenn., 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

English Poloists Defeat 40-Goal American Team

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—The widely advertised "perfect" polo team which the United States didn't use to defend the Westchester International Cup this year evidently falls a bit short of perfection.

Lacking an experienced defensive back, the 40-goal team turned out to be just four 10-goal players when it suffered a 16-14 setback at the hands of Great Britain's internationalists yesterday.

Of course, the Americans did give away a 10-goal handicap, but that's just what they should have been able to do according to the ratings. They managed to tie the score at 14-14 in the sixth period but were blanked in the last two as the Britons settled down to serious defensive work.

Bob Skene sent Great Britain ahead only a minute or so after the tying goal, and with two minutes to play the young Australian also knocked in the last tally. Eric Tyrrell-Martin banged another shot through the posts just at the finish but officials ruled the bell had sounded before he swung. Skene and Cecil Smith, the Texan who was kept out of the two decisive games of the Cup series, shared scoring honors with five goals apiece.

The game gave the British team the rather chilly satisfaction of winning their first game in international play against the United States since 1914. But it proved, too, that they'll have to improve a lot before they can regain the trophy. It was the first handicap match ever played between the two countries.

The lineups:

United States	Pos.	England
Mike Phipps	No. 1	Bob Skene
Cecil Smith	No. 2	John Lakin
Thomas Hitchcock	No. 3	Gerald Balding
Stewart Iglehart	Back	Eric Tyrrell-Martin

Score by Chukkers:

United States	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	0—14
England (10)	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1—16

Scoring: Phipps 4, Smith 5, Hitchcock 3, Iglehart 2, Skene 5, Balding 1. (By handicap 10.)

Referee: Vivian Lockett (England); umpires: E. W. Hopping and Ebby Gerry (United States).

Americans Win French Doubles

PARIS, June 19 (AP) — Don McNeill and Charles Harris, the Americans, won the French men's doubles championships yesterday by defeating Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, Davis Cup stars, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 10—8.

McNeill, former U. S. junior champion, won the singles title Saturday by defeating Bobby Riggs, America's No. 1 amateur.

The Americans were pushed all the way to gain the title before the savage attacks of their French opponents who almost snatched victory away in the final minutes of play.

During the last crucial set, Borotra muffed four chances at set point.

Bitsy Grant Wins Southern Tennis

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19 (AP)—Tough little Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta turned back a gruelling challenge by tall Gardnar Mulloy of Miami to win the Southern tennis championship, 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, yesterday for the eighth time.

Punctuated by a thundershower, the three and a half hour match was played on a gummy, slippery court that taxed the endurance of both contestants.

Both Grant, seeded No. 1, and Mulloy, No. 2, are candidates for the Davis Cup team. Mulloy planned to fly to Chicago to enter the national clay courts championship today.

Revolta, Picard Snare Inverness Four-Ball Match

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 19 (AP) — America's golfing greats scattered toward their homes from this Lake Erie city today, still taking about the great play-off finish put on by Johnny Revolta and Henry Picard to win the fifth annual $5,200 Inverness four-ball matches.

Revolta, after his team had tied over the 126-hole route with Vic Ghezzi and Sam Snead, the defending champions, and Byron Nelson, national open king, playing with Harold (Jug) McSpaden, yesterday cracked a 30-footer into the cup for a birdie on the first hole of the play-off to settle the issue.

The putt gave Johnny and Henry the first prize of $1,050, while the other teams in the play-off split the second and third money, each duo getting $850, in which was included $100 each for the best medal round, both teams tearing nine strokes off par for 62's.

Back of them finished: Denny Shute and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, $850, including $100 for scoring most birdies in tournament, 46; Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen, $550; Harry Cooper and Horton Smith, $450, and Jimmy Thomson and Tommy Armour, and Ed Dudley and Ky Laffoon, tied for seventh, $300 each.

The majority of the players headed today for Scranton, Pa., next stop on the professional schedule, where a 72-hole medal play open event is scheduled Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Metz Pressed

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 19 (AP)—Dick Metz of Chicago, Ill., leading money winner of the professional golfing brigade for the year with a total of $6,073, was pressed closely for the honors yesterday by Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., and Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., after they added the Inverness four-ball match loot.

Here's the standing of the leaders, after the $5,200 Inverness gold was tossed in:

Dick Metz, Chicago, Ill.	$6.073
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	6.057
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	6.052
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.	5.880
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.	5.137
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill.	4.634
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.	3.941
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	3.750
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa.	3.183
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	3.439
Harry Cooper, Shenescossett, Conn.	3.085
Craig Wood, Winged Foot, N. Y.	2.140
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	2.100
Denny Shute, Coral Gables, Fla.	2.500

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

(Results June 18)

International League

Buffalo 5-7, Rochester 1-2.
Newark 16-4, Baltimore 1-2.
Syracuse 6-1, Toronto 5-0.
Jersey City 5, Montreal 4.

American Association

Kansas City 8-2, Louisville 1-3.
Milwaukee 12-5, Indianapolis 4-8.
Toledo 4, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 7.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4-10, Seattle 2-4.
San Diego 3-0, Hollywood 2-1.
Sacramento 4-1, Oakland 2-3.
San Francisco-Portland, rain.

Texas League

Shreveport 9-6, Fort Worth 3-3.
Beaumont 5-5, Oklahoma City 4-7.
Houston 1-1, Dallas 0-5.
San Antonio 6, Tulsa 3.

Southern Association

Memphis 4-7, Atlanta 2-5.
Nashville 8-0, Birmingham 0-3.
Knoxville 8-4, New Orleans 5-3.
Little Rock 4-4, Chattanooga 1-1.

Eastern League

Williamsport 16-5, Hartford 3-0.
Elmira 7-3, Springfield 3-8.
Binghamton 8-3, Wilkes-Barre 1-2.
Albany 8-8, Scranton 5-8.

Varsity Race Record

Year	Winner	Time
1895	Columbia	21:35
1896	Cornell	19:07
1897	Cornell	20:34
1898	Penn (a)	15:15⅕
1899	Penn	20:04
1900	Penn	19:44⅘
1901	Cornell	18:53⅕
1902	Cornell	19:05⅗
1903	Cornell	18:57
1904	Syracuse	20:22⅗
1905	Cornell	20:20⅖
1906	Cornell	19:36⅘
1907	Cornell	20:20⅗
1908	Syracuse	19:24⅕
1909	Cornell	19:02
1910	Cornell	20:42⅕
1911	Cornell	20:10⅘
1912	Cornell	19:31⅗
1913	Syracuse	19:28⅗
1914	Columbia	19:37⅘
1915	Cornell	19:36⅗
1916	Syracuse	20:15⅖
1920	Syracuse (b)	11:02⅗
1921	Navy (c)	14:07
1922	Navy (d)	13:33⅗
1923	Washington	14:03⅕
1924	Washington	15:02
1925	Navy (e)	19:24⅘
1926	Washington	19:28⅗
1927	Columbia	20:57
1928	California	18:35⅘
1929	Columbia	22:58
1930	Cornell	21:42
1931	Navy	18:54⅕
1932	California	19:55
1933	No race	
1934	California	19:44
1935	California	18:52
1936	Washington	19:09⅗
1937	Washington	18:33⅘
1938	Navy (f)	18:19
1939	California	18:12⅗

a Three miles, Saratoga Lake. b Two miles, Cayuga Lake. c Distance shortened to three miles. d Three-mile record. e Restored to four miles. f Four-mile record.

Eastern Coaches Seek Three Mile Races at Poughkeepsie

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—"Drown the Golden Bears; Muzzle the Huskies."

Those two cryptic commands, painted on the rafters of the Wisconsin boathouse—and endorsed by Columbia, Cornell, Navy, and Syracuse—seem to be about the only solution for ending the far west's dominance of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, the "World's Series" of crew racing.

The records reveal that either California's Bears or Washington's Huskies have won the event 10 times since Washington first crashed through back in 1923. And since 1932 only Navy (last year) has been able to break that strangle hold.

Reputations at Stake

What the records fail to show, however, is the unanimity of opinion among the eastern coaches who want to see that record wrecked, not only for the good of the sport, but for the good of their own reputations.

Most potent suggestion made during the 42nd annual Hudson River frolic was to cut the varsity distance from four miles to three. The eastern boats, ice-locked in practice house while the coast kids are getting the year's first coat of tan, cannot get ready for the long haul in the short space of time available.

Three miles, yes; four miles, no. So cut the race a mile and then wallow in our backwash, say the eastern coaches in chorus. The westerners don't say so, but you get the impression they'll approve a race anywhere from a city block up to 10 miles.

Keep Coming Back

But credit the East with one thing—year after year its crews keep coming back, making Poughkeepsie the great show it is.

Pennsylvania, after a lay-off will be back next year, so Rusty Callow said, and Princeton is building for the future and should help the East's cause against those bronzed young giants, probably by 1941.

And that in spite of the fact the outlook is about as dull for an eastern victory in 1940 as the skies were Saturday.

California, this year's record shattering victor in 18m. 12 3-5s. (chased in by Washington, also in under record time) won the frosh race in 1928, yet none of those sweepswingers made the varsity boat this year. Five of them got into the jayvee shell and will be ready for next year's "lang rache" as the Dutch, who started the "on to Poughkeepsie" boom years ago, used to call it.

Syracuse Surprises

Washington, winner of Saturday's frosh race in 9m. 31s., was a powerful second in the varsity jaunt—with five sophomores in the boat. They pulled together after being re-boated when California left them some six lengths behind early this spring on the coast.

Syracuse surprised with a victory in the three-mile jayvee race, winning in 13:56 3-5s.

Yale Polo Team Takes National College Crown

BEDMINSTER, N. J., June 19 (AP)—Yale University's polo team rallied in the second half to gain the national intercollegiate championship Saturday on a 12-to-5 victory over Harvard, the defending titleholder.

A. L. Corey of Yale took high scoring honors with five goals. Three of them were set up by his teammate, C. M. (Mott) Woolley, Jr.

The Duchess of Roxburghe of Roxburgheshire, Scotland, flew here to present the trophy to the Yale team. It was the Bulldog's first leg on the cup held previously by West Point and Harvard.

Harvard, mounted well, opened the game with a burst of speed that put its No. 1 rider, J. H. Lewis, in scoring position after a minute of play. His 40-yard goal was followed by a 60-yard angle shot by C. Johnson of Yale, but Lewis had Harvard in the lead again when he "dribbled" out of a scramble and scored from under his pony's legs.

Yale went ahead in the second chukker on two goals by W. H. Chisholm and one by Corey, but two free shots were made good by H. G. Dillingham and the teams were tied, 4 to 4, at half time.

Woolley, riding at No. 3 and the man who was watched by Harvard as Yale's scoring threat, was well covered in the first half, but he was all over the field in the last three chukkers. Although he did not score, he set up the plays that allowed Yale to outscore Harvard, 8 to 1.

The line-ups:

Pos.	Yale	Harvard
No. 1	W. H. Chisholm	J. H. Lewis
No. 2	A. L. Corey	R. B. Forbes
No. 3	C. M. Woolley, Jr.	H. G. Dillingham
Back	C. Johnson	B. F. Dillingham

Score by chukkers

Yale	1	2	1	3	2	3—12
Harvard	2	0	2	0	1	0— 5

Yale scoring: Chisholm 4, Corey 5, Johnson 3. Harvard scoring: Lewis 2, H. G. Dillingham 3. Umpires: Harry East and Thomas Brady. Referee: Anderson Fowler. Time of chukkers: 7½ minutes.

Woman Golf Champion

WATERBURY, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Louise Hitt of Shenecossett waged an uphill fight to dethrone Mrs. Hazel P. Martelle of Hartford, 1 up and capture the 22nd annual Connecticut Women's Golf Association championship at the Country Club of Waterbury.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	11	.784
Boston	29	21	.580
Cleveland	28	25	.528
Chicago	28	25	.528
Detroit	29	26	.527
Philadelphia	21	32	.396
Washington	21	33	.389
St. Louis	14	37	.275

Results June 17

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.
Washington 4, St. Louis 3. (11 innings.)
New York 1, Detroit 0.
Cleveland at Boston, postponed.

Results June 18

Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
Boston 5, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 4.
Detroit 8, New York 5.
St. Louis at Washington, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	36	18	.667
St. Louis	29	23	.558
New York	29	26	.527
Brooklyn	26	26	.500
Chicago	27	28	.491
Pittsburgh	24	28	.462
Boston	22	30	.423
Philadelphia	18	32	.360

Results June 17

New York 7, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.

Results June 18

Cincinnati 12, Boston 6.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 8, New York 4.
Chicago 1, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, rain.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Saturday's sales 171,440
1939 volume to date 103,422,585
1938 volume to date 98,308,628

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Recoveries of fractions to around 2 points spread over the stock market today.

Dealings were exceptionally quiet, however, with transfers for the full proceedings at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares. Top marks were chipped down somewhat near the final hour.

Wall Street apparently had the benefit of waning tension over far eastern affairs, hopes for a quick passage of the tax revision bill and continuance of a fair amount of business optimism.

Propping speculative sentiment to some extent, brokers said, was the announcement of Prime Minister Chamberlain that talks were being held simultaneously in Tokyo and London in an effort to settle the British-Japanese Tientsin dispute.

Prominent stocks on the forward shift included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Electric Auto-Lite, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Sperry, American Telephone, Anaconda, Celanese, Montgomery Ward, and Great Northern.

Pointing higher in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, Gulf Oil, and Aluminum of America.

Bonds Move Upward

Led by rails, bonds moved upward in fair-sized transactions today.

Gains of around a point were registered near the close by Southern Pacific 4½s; Southern Railway 4s, General 6s and 6½s; Western Union 5s of '60; Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s; International Hydro Electric 6s; Commonwealth Edison 3½s; Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s; and Studebaker 6s.

U. S. Governments were slightly higher and foreign governments were uneven.

Wheat Prices Sag Further in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Continuing the wheat market decline under way since the first of the month, prices today sagged more than a cent a bushel at one time to a level about 9 cents under the recent seasonal highs.

Liquidation of July contracts, hedging of new grain and weakness in foreign markets were factors in the trade. Receipts of new wheat are expanding while marketings of old grain also are larger. Weather continued favorable for harvesting and for crops.

The price slump attracted short covering and there were a few crop complaints. This buying caused a partial recovery from the lowest levels in seven weeks but wheat closed 5/8-1 1/4 lower than Saturday, July 70 1/4-3/8, September 71 1/4-5/8. Corn was 1/8-1/2 lower, July 49 3/4, September 51 1/8-1/4 and oats 1/8 down.

Interest Cut Sought By Jersey Central

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Central of New Jersey Railroad has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a plan to reduce its fixed interest charges for five years starting next January 1.

The plan covers $49,998,000 of outstanding general mortgage 100-year gold bonds upon which interest amounted to $2,391,200 in 1938.

Under the plan, 25 per cent of the interest would be continued as a fixed charge obligation during the five-year period, but interest on the remaining 75 per cent of the bonds would be placed on a contingent basis.

The road reported it had failed to earn fixed charges by substantial margins during the past seven years.

Financial Briefs

Traveling salesmen representing wholesale hardware distributors, in all parts of the country make an average of 7.6+ calls on hardware dealers each working day, Hardware Age said in a recent survey on the jobbers' salesman and his day. The study, made among 100 wholesale hardware distributors employing a total of 1485 traveling salesmen, shows that the average call by the average hardware jobbers' salesman occupies one hour and 15 minutes, and that each dealer-customer or dealer-prospect is visited once in every 12 business days.

The New York Stock Exchange firm of Newburger, Loeb & Co. has prepared a survey of 19 selected common stocks selling below their net quick assets with proven past earning power, entitled "Dollars at a Discount."

Third Quarter Tin Quotas Set

PARIS (AP)—The International Tin Committee has set export quotas for the third quarter of 1939 at 45 per cent of standard tonnages agreed on in the international control scheme. This compared with 40 per cent in effect in the second quarter and 35 per cent in the first quarter of 1939.

...ness Failures Rise

...RK (AP)—Business failures in United States during ...ed June 8 rose to 234 ...the preceding week, ...ed the Memorial Day ... & Bradstreet re... ...al a year ago was ...

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64 3/4	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61 1/8	61 1/8	61 1/8	Jun16
45	31 1/2	Acme Steel (1)	1	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Jun16
11	6 3/4	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Jun16
25	19 1/2	Adam-Mill (1/2g)	2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	Jun13
27 1/2	19 1/4	Addressog (1.40)	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	Jun16
65 5/8	45 1/4	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	51 1/4	51	51 1/8	+ 3/4
1 1/8	3/4	Air-Way El Ap	1	3/4	3/4	3/4	
10	6 5/8	Alaska Jun (1)	4	8	7 7/8	7 7/8	
1 1/4	3/4	Alleghany Corp	2	3/4	3/4	3/4	
12 3/4	5 1/8	Alleg pf xw	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Jun 8
14 7/8	6 1/8	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	
13 3/8	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	Jun 8
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun13
28 1/4	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	16 3/4	16 3/8	16 3/8	+ 1/4
11 1/2	6 3/4	Allen Industries	2	8 3/8	8 3/8	8 3/8	Jun15
193	151 1/2	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	165	164 1/4	164 1/4	+1
13 1/8	10	Allied Kid (1/2)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13 3/8	9 1/2	Allied Mill (3/4)	2	12	11 3/4	11 3/4	— 1/8
11 3/8	6	Allied Stores	6	9 1/4	8 7/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
70	54 1/2	Allied St pf (5)	1	68 1/8	68 1/8	68 1/8	Jun16
48 3/8	28	Allis-Ch M (1/2g)	3	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 3/8
19 7/8	12 3/4	Alpha Cem (1/2g)	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	Jun16
2 3/8	1 1/2	Amal Leather	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jun15
19	13 1/2	Amal Leath pf	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	6	67 1/4	67	67 1/4	Jun16
24 1/4	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	Jun14
31	16 3/4	Am Airlines	15	30 1/8	29 3/4	30	+ 3/8
17 3/4	10 3/4	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12	12	12	+ 1/4
8	3 7/8	Am Bosch	1	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	Jun16
54 1/2	31 3/4	Am Br Sh (1/2g)	2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2	
100 5/8	83 1/4	Am Can (4)	2	92 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/2	— 3/4
178 1/2	167 1/2	Am Can pf (7)	1	174 3/4	174 3/4	174 3/4	Jun16
35	17 1/2	Am Car & Fdy	2	21	21	21	
55	32	Am Car pf	3	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	—1 1/4
24 1/2	13 1/2	Am Ch&C (.30g)	4	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	Jun16
115 1/8	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 8
123 1/4	109 1/2	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	+1
83	51 1/4	Am Colortype	2	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	— 3/8
11 1/8	5 3/4	Am Com Alco	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Jun15
10 1/2	6 1/4	Am Crystal Sug	6	9	9	9	Jun15
5 3/8	2 3/8	Am Encaus Til	1	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
6	4 3/4	Am European	1	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	Jun14
3 5/8	2	Am & For Pow	1	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	
17 3/8	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 3/8
20 1/2	12 1/4	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18 1/2	18	18	
9 3/4	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	7	7	7	+ 1/4
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	Jun15
5 1/4	2 7/8	Am Hide & Lea	1	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	— 1/8
35 1/2	25 3/8	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
50 1/4	41 3/4	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	
2 5/8	1 3/8	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
22 1/2	14 1/2	Am Ice pf	2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4
7 3/4	4 1/4	Am Internation'l	1	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	Jun15
30 3/8	14 3/8	Am Locomotive	2	17 1/4	17	17 1/4	Jun17
79 1/2	47	Am Locomot pf	1	49	49	49	Jun16
15 1/4	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13 3/8	13 1/8	13 1/4	+ 1/4
4 1/2	2 1/8	Am M & Metal	1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	Jun15
40 1/8	26 1/8	Am Metal (1.40)	1	29 1/4	29	29	+ 1/2
124 1/2	117 1/2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3 1/4	Am Power & L	2	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 3/8	
49 3/4	32	AP&L 6pf (2 1/4k)	1	38 3/8	38 3/8	38 3/8	+ 1/8
44 3/4	28	AP&L 5pf (1 7/8k)	1	34 1/8	34 1/8	34 1/8	+ 1/8
18 3/8	10 1/8	Am Rad & St S	18	12 1/8	11 3/4	11 3/4	— 1/8
22 3/4	12 1/8	Am Roll Mill	5	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2	
72 1/2	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	54	54	54	+ 1/2
15 3/8	11 3/8	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	— 1/8
20	10 1/8	Am Seat (1/2e)	2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Jun10
53 3/8	35 1/2	Am Sm&R(1 1/2g)	5	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	— 3/8
139	129 1/2	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	Jun14
68	59 1/2	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68	68	68	Jun13
41	20 1/4	Am Steel Fdrs	17	24 3/8	24	24 3/8	+ 3/8
13 1/8	8 1/4	Am Stores	41	12 3/8	11 1/4	11 3/4	+ 3/8
14 1/2	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	10 1/2	10	10	Jun10
22 1/2	15 1/4	Am Sugar Ref	2	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	Jun15
91 7/8	75 1/8	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun17
18 1/2	14 1/2	Am Sum T (1a)	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jun16
170 1/8	148	Am T & T (9)	20	161 1/2	159 3/4	161 1/2	+2 3/4
87 1/2	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	82	80	80	Jun17
89 3/4	75 1/2	Am Tob B (5)	13	82 1/2	82	82	— 1/4
153 1/4	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151	151	151	+1
8 3/8	4 1/2	Am Type Fdrs	1	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	+ 1/8
14 3/8	6 1/8	Am Water Wks	13	9 3/8	9 1/8	9 1/4	+ 1/8
93 1/2	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86 1/4	86	86	Jun14
6 3/4	3 5/8	Am Woolen	3	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	Jun15
43 1/2	28 3/8	Am Woolen pf	1	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	Jun13
7 3/4	4 1/8	Am Zinc L & S	11	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	+ 1/4
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	30 1/2	30	30	—2 1/4
36 1/4	20 3/4	Anaconda (1/2g)	50	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/4
54 7/8	39	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Jun14
23 3/8	13 1/2	Anchor H (.30g)	2	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	+ 1/2
13 3/8	8 3/4	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2 1/2	1 1/2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29 1/2	21	Arch-D-M (1/2g)	2	26	26	26	Jun16
103 1/8	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	99	99	99	Jun13
6 1/8	3 3/4	Armour Ill	3	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	
52	33 3/4	Armour Ill pf pf	1	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	0	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33 1/2	Arm Cork (1/2g)	8	39 3/4	39	39 3/4	+1 1/4
13	9 1/8	Arnold C (3/8g)	1	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	Jun13
10 3/8	5 3/8	Artloom Corp	1	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	Jun17
10 3/8	5 3/8	Assd Dry Goods	2	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	Jun17
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jun17
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60	60	60	Jun12
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	Jun15
42 7/8	23 1/2	Atch T & S F	23	28 1/2	27 3/4	27 3/8	— 1/4
71	51 7/8	Atch T pf (3 1/2g)	1	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	+1 1/4
30 1/8	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	+ 3/8
10 1/2	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/8	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 3/8	+ 5/8
23 1/2	18 1/2	Atl Refining (1)	2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+ 1/2
110 1/2	104 1/4	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jun17
8 3/8	7	Atlas Corp (1/4g)	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
47 3/4	43 3/8	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	+ 1/4
66 3/4	50 3/8	Atlas Pow (1g)	3	54 1/8	53 1/4	53 1/4	Jun12
6 1/2	4 1/4	Atlas Tack	1	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	Jun 9
4 3/8	2	Auburn Auto	1	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	Jun16
3 3/8	2	Aust Nichols	1	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	Jun14
8 1/8	4 1/2	Aviation Corp	56	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	— 1/4

B

17 3/8	9 1/4	Bald Loco ct	9	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	— 1/8
8 3/4	4 1/2	Balt & Ohio	6	5	4 7/8	5	+ 1/4
10 3/8	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/8
30 1/2	19	Bang & Ar (2 1/2)	1	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	+ 1/8
21 1/2	10 7/8	Barber Asphalt	2	13	12 3/8	13	Jun10
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
19 1/2	12 3/8	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	14 1/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	— 1/4
22 1/4	15 1/4	Bayuk Cig (3/4)	3	21 1/4	21	21 1/4	Jun16
23	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23 1/8	23	23 1/8	+ 1/8
101 1/8	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	Jun 7
126	113 1/2	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jun14
8 3/8	7 1/4	Belding-He (.70)	3	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
73 3/8	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	M'y10
29 3/4	16 3/8	Bendix Av (1/4g)	15	23 1/4	22 3/4	23	+ 1/4
21 1/2	17 1/8	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
54 3/4	48 1/8	Ben IndLpf(2 1/2)	1	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	— 1/8
57 1/2	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	—1
80	51 5/8	Beth Steel	43	56 1/2	55 1/8	55 1/4	+ 1/4
18	15 1/2	Beth S 5½ pf (1)	4	17 1/4	17	17 1/4	+ 1/4
115	99 1/4	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	Jun14
27	15 3/8	Bigelow-Sant	1	21	21	21	+ 3/8
22 1/8	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	17	17	17	— 1/4
17 3/4	8 1/2	Blaw-Knox	3	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 1/4
34 3/4	19	Boeing Airplane	2	22 1/8	21 7/8	22 1/8	+ 3/8
26 1/2	16 1/4	BohnAc&Br(1 2/3g)	1	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
20 1/8	12 1/2	Bond Strs (.80)	4	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1 1/4
21 3/8	16 1/2	Borden Co (.60g)	5	20 1/8	20 3/4	20 1/8	
52	16 3/4	Borg-War (1 2/3g)	4	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	
23 1/4	1 1/2	Boston & Maine	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jun14
27 3/4	19 1/2	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26	26	26	Jun16
7 3/4	5 1/2	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	+ 1/8
15 7/8	8 1/4	Bridgeport Br	7	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/8	
31 1/8	16 1/4	Briggs Mfg (1 2/3g)	8	20 7/8	20 3/4	20 3/4	+ 3/8
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	Jun16
50	41 3/4	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	— 1/4
2	1 1/8	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	Jun16
10 1/2	5 1/8	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	2	8 7/8	8 7/8	8 7/8	Jun17
13 1/8	7 3/8	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11	11	11	+ 3/8
43 1/2	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	38 3/8	38 3/8	38 3/8	+ 7/8
24 3/8	13 5/8	Bkly Un Gas	14	22	21 3/8	22	+ 3/8
36	31 1/8	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun10
15 1/4	9 3/8	Bruns-Bal (1/2g)	17	15 1/4	14 1/2	14 3/4	+ 5/8
13 1/8	7	Bucyrus-Erie	2	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	— 1/8
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	+ 1/8
5 5/8	3	Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	+ 3/8
54 1/4	31 1/2	Bulova Wat (2)	*1	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	+ 1/4
15 3/8	11 1/2	Burhing Mills (1)	5	13 7/8	13 3/8	13 7/8	— 1/8
18 3/4	11 3/4	Burr Add (.20g)	1	15 1/8	15 1/8	15 1/8	
2 7/8	1	Bush Terminal	1	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	— 1/8
9 1/8	6 3/8	Butler Br (.10g)	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Jun10
23 3/4	16 1/8	But Bros pf(1 1/2)	2	20 7/8	20 7/8	20 7/8	Jun15
4 1/4	2 3/8	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	
13 1/4	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
17 7/8	11 1/2	Byron Jack (1)	2	13 1/4	13	13	— 1/4

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19 7/8	13 1/4	Calif Packing	9	20 1/8	19 1/2	20	+1
52 1/8	48 1/2	Calif P pf (2 1/2)	1	52 1/8	52 1/8	52 1/8	Jun 6
21	9	Callahan Z-Lead	2	11	11	11	+ 1/8
8 5/8	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 1/4	
17 3/4	9 1/8	Campbell Wyant	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
20 3/8	12	Can Dry G Ale	12	17 1/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	— 3/8
6 1/4	3 1/2	Canad Pacific	5	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	— 1/8
34 1/2	29 3/4	Cannon M (3 4/g)	1	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	Jun16
7 3/8	4 1/2	Capital Ad A	2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Jun16
20 1/2	13 7/8	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15 1/8	15 1/8	15 1/8	Jun15
3 7/8	2 1/8	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Jun17
94 1/2	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	77	77	77	+1
55	38 1/2	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	+ 5/8
107 1/8	103 1/2	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	103 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Jun 2
24 3/8	13 3/8	Celanese Corp	31	19 1/4	18 7/8	19	+ 3/8
19 1/8	10	Celotex Corp	3	12	11 7/8	12	+ 3/8
22 1/2	16 1/2	Cent Aguir (1 1/2)	7	20 1/2	20	20 1/8	+ 3/8
5 1/4	2 3/8	Cent Foundry	11	3	3	3	+ 1/4
9 1/2	5	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y16
5 1/2	3 1/2	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	Jun15
5 1/2	3 1/2	Century Rib M	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Jun 9
52 1/8	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	9	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	— 7/8
13	6 1/2	Cert-teed Prod	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/8
30	18 3/8	Champ, Pap & F	1	19	19	19	+ 1/4
11	6 3/8	Checker Cab	1	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	— 3/8
40 1/8	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	9	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	+ 1/4
92 1/2	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+1
25 1/2	17 1/4	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	21	20 3/4	21	+ 1/4

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3 3/4	1 1/2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	Jun 7
1	1/2	Chi & N West	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	— 1/8
3 1/2	1 1/2	Chi & N West pf	4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	Jun16
5/8	1/4	Chi Great West	1	1/4	1/4	1/4	
3 7/8	1 5/8	Chi Great W pf	5	1 3/4	1 5/8	1 5/8	Jun16
13 1/2	9 1/2	Chi Mail Or(1/3g)	1	11 5/8	11 5/8	11 5/8	Jun14
1 1/2	1/4	Chi M St P&P	4	3/8	1/4	3/8	Jun17
1 1/8	3/8	Chi M S P&P pf	5	3/8	3/8	3/8	
20 1/4	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
38 7/8	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	34 1/4	34	34	+1 1/2
48 1/4	44 3/8	C P T pr pf(2 1/2)	2	45 3/8	45 3/8	45 3/8	Jun14
3/4	1/4	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	3/8	3/8	3/8	Jun17
1 1/2	3/8	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3/8	3/8	3/8	
1 7/8	3/8	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7/8	7/8	7/8	Jun13
9 3/8	7 1/2	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14 3/8	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	Jun16
13 1/8	7	Childs Co	1	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+ 3/4
85 1/4	53 3/8	Chrysl Cp (2 1/2g)	88	70	69	69 1/4	+ 7/8
14 7/8	9	City I & F (.60g)	2	13 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/4	— 1/8
4 1/4	2 1/4	City Stores	1	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	Jun17
26	15	ClarkEquip(1/4g)	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jun15
29 1/2	20 3/8	Clev Graph B(1)	3	23	23	23	Jun15
60 1/8	36 1/2	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	42 1/2	42 1/8	42 1/8	+ 5/8
30 3/4	21 1/4	Cluett Peab(1 2/3g)	24	30 7/8	30 1/4	30 3/4	+ 3/4
133	114	Coca-Cola (1 1/4g)	1	127 3/4	127 3/4	127 3/4	Jun15
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60 7/8	60 7/8	60 7/8	+ 5/8
16 1/4	11 1/2	Colgate-P (1/2)	3	15 5/8	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/4
106	101 7/8	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106 1/8	106 1/8	106 1/8	Jun13
36 1/4	20 1/4	Collins & A(1/2g)	1	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1
23 3/4	11 1/8	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	
20 3/8	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
20 3/8	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	— 3/8
9	5 1/4	Col Gas & El	14	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/8	— 1/8
91	74 1/2	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	86 1/2	85 3/4	86 1/2	+1 1/2
15 5/8	7 3/8	C Pic vtc(2 1/2 ctf)	1	9 3/8	9 3/8	9 3/8	Jun16
30 1/2	23 3/8	Col Pic pf (2 3/4)	1	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	89 1/2	89	89	Jun15
57	38 3/4	Comi Credit (4)	3	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4	+ 3/8
109 1/4	105 1/2	Comi Cr pf (4 1/4)	1	108	108	108	Jun14
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	52	52	52	+ 3/8
110	106	Comi Tevpf(4 1/4)	1	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	Jun13
13 3/4	9 3/8	Comi Solvents	2	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/8	
38 7/8	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	34 1/4	34	34	+1 1/8
48 1/8	44 3/8	C P T pr pf(2 1/2)	2	45 3/8	45 3/8	45 3/8	Jun14
3/4

Commerce and Finance

New Deal Tree Planting Program Seen Saving Arid Crop Areas

Business and Industry

5 P. C. Mortgage Rate Supplanting 6 P. C., Says Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The long-looked-for 5 per cent mortgage rate has now chased the old traditional 6 per cent rate so far off the real estate market as to be, according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards "within an inch of supplanting it as the most widely prevailing rate for new, moderate priced homes."

This is probably the most significant revelation of the semi-annual survey of the real estate market made by the Association, which shows also, however, that real estate market activity is about the same in 38 per cent of the cities, and greater in 38, and less in only 24 per cent compared with six months previous.

New Pattern Developed

Along with the increase in popularity of the 5 per cent rate is the development of a new pattern in the distribution of real estate capital supply. It is found that whereas before activity and supply of capital were determined largely by the situation of the large money centers, building money is now spent in accordance with local conditions.

Economic conditions have for years been steadily pounding down the mortgage rate, which in some sections at times has been as high as 8 per cent. It was felt by many that more activity and in the end better business and more profits would come from a lower rate. Prospective builders naturally have favored the lower rate. Lack of building during the depression and general economic conditions, influenced now by the new activity of the Federal Government in the housing field, have combined to bring the rate down to the new low point.

The association survey shows that in 42 per cent of the cities the 6 per cent rate is still commonest, while in 41 the 5 per cent rate is more common. A 4½ per cent rate is now the prevalent rate for new, moderately priced dwellings in at least 3 per cent of the cities.

Swept entirely off the record is any rate higher than 7 per cent. This was not true, even six months ago.

That a further slow but certain cut in interest rates is expected is shown by the association's study in the larger cities. A 4½ to 5 per cent rate is expected in the remaining months of the year by Milwaukee and St. Louis; 4½ to 5½ in Omaha; 4 to 5 in Elizabeth, N. J.; 4 to 6 in Joliet, Ill.; 4½ to 7 in Lawrence, Kan.; 4½ in New York and Brooklyn; and 5 per cent in Chicago, and Birmingham, Ala.

It was found that falling rates are more frequent in the South Central region, with 49 per cent of the cities reporting a drop. In the Great Lakes region 46 per cent note a cut, in New England, 45 per cent, and in the Southeast section, 42 per cent.

Capital Seeking Loans

Everywhere the dominant report is that capital is seeking loans. In the north central, Great Lakes, and south central regions more than 90 per cent of the cities show more capital than loans available. The greatest percentage of loans seeking capital is in the central Atlantic, and northwest regions, where 13 per cent of the cities so report.

Stepped up activity in the real estate market generally bears out the predictions some months ago of most leaders in this field. Not only is there greater activity now than six months ago but the association survey shows that in 48 per cent of the cities a higher volume is expected for the remainder of the year, while but 13 per cent look for a decline.

The greatest improvement was in the southeast district where 36 per cent of the cities remained the same as in the previous survey and 45 per cent reported more activity, while only 7 per cent showed less. Next was the Great Lakes region with 36 per cent the same, 46 per cent more, and 18 per cent less.

The southwest had the greatest drop with 39 per cent the same, 18 per cent more and 43 per cent less. The northwest section was about balanced with 20 per cent the same, 40 more, and 40 less. The north central had some improvement as did New England and the central Atlantic.

The greatest pick-up was in cities between 20,000 and 500,000. Those smaller than this experienced an improvement for the most part, while the larger cities generally showed less activity.

Selling Prices Lower

Selling prices generally, however, were lower than in 1938. For the nation as a whole 63 per cent reported prices the same, 29 lower, and but 8 higher. The greatest drop was in the northwest where 40 were lower, 40 the same and 7 higher. In the Great Lakes region 42 were lower, 48 the same and 10 higher.

The association further reports that the outlook is for higher real estate taxes in 42 per cent of the cities, with reasonable hope of lower rates in 9 per cent.

It is held significent, by the way, that in the Great Lakes region where general activity showed the greatest improvement, selling price cuts have been widespread, indicating that there may be some relationship between lower prices and more business.

Branch Bank Expert

Dr. John M. Chapman

Appointed Chairman of the newly-organized American Economists Council for the Study of Branch Banking. Dr. Chapman is Assistant Professor of Banking at Columbia University and was recently selected as Economic Adviser to the Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association, California.

Reducing Exemptions May Bring 1,500,000 Under Federal Levy

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Congressional tax experts said today that President Roosevelt's suggestion for broadening the income tax base might bring 1,500,000 "little fellows" under the Federal levy.

Although expressing doubt that Congress would act at this session, the President said last week that a reduction in existing exemptions would give added citizenship responsibilities to a group not now affected by the income tax.

Congressional discussions of base broadening proposals have centered on reducing the present $2,500 exemption for married persons to $2,000 and cutting the exemption for single individuals from $1,000 to $800.

Estimates compiled by John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, showed that such reductions would bring in $56,400,000 of additional revenue on the basis of the nation's 1939 income.

Congressional authorities said the 1,500,000 new taxpayers would pay only one-fourth of the $56,400,000, and that the remainder would come from higher assessments on those already paying income taxes.

In the last few years, about $20,000,000,000 net income has been reported on income tax returns, but exemptions have eliminated more than half that sum from the base on which taxes can be collected.

For 1937, the Treasury received 6,300,000 income tax returns, but only 3,320,000 required payments.

Goodrich Redeems 6 P. C. Debentures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — David M. Goodrich, Chairman of the B. F. Goodrich Company, announced that the company will call for redemption on August 2, 1939, at 103 and accrued interest, its 15-year 6 per cent convertible gold debentures, due June 1, 1945, outstanding in the amount of $18,319,200.

The redemption, which will effect substantial savings in interest to the company, will be carried out with the proceeds from bank loans privately arranged through Goldman, Sachs & Company together with cash from the Company's treasury. The $18,000,000 of bank loans, in which several banks participated, will bear interest at 3 per cent, and will mature June 1, 1945.

Denver & Rio Plans Note Issue for New Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $1,545,000 of equipment trust certificates to be used in the purchase of new equipment costing $1,724,219.

Ten per cent of the cost would be financed from the company's own funds.

Equipment to be purchased includes 400 fifty-ton box cars costing $2,964.36 each; 100 fifty-ton automobile cars costing $3,463 each; and 50 seventy-ton gondola cars costing $3,843.50 each.

Wallace Declares Shelter Belt Plan A Marked Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Just entering its fifth year, the New Deal's once-ridiculed "shelter belt" has been pronounced an outstanding success by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

"Proper farming practices and farming with windbreaks of trees give promise that the 'nation's breadbasket' will again be a breadbasket instead of drought land as it has been too much advertised" declared the Secretary as he announced a total planting to date of 127,000,000 trees on some 20,000 farms.

Farmers Enthusiastic

As carried out, the shelter-belt program has not involved the spectacular planting of a 100-mile wide "belt" extending from Canada to the Texas panhandle as was originally discussed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Wallace, in fact, does not even use the term "shelter belt." He refers to "field windbreaks."

The planting is being done gradually in relation to the needs of individual farms and cooperation of individual owners. Only a small portion of each farm is planted.

As the program has progressed farmers have become more enthusiastic. Their clamor for seedlings today is in decided contrast to early reactions when forestry workers found farmers harboring a common belief that the trees would not grow. Today many of the project officers have more requests for trees than they are able to supply.

Approximately 70 per cent of the trees have survived, despite drought conditions prevailing over much of the Great Plains area. Eighteen-inch seedlings planted in 1935 and 1936 are now 30 to 35 feet high.

Thinning Out the Trees

Some farmers are already thinning out the woodlots for fenceposts. Many are using the trees to shelter gardens and orchards from prairie winds and blowing dust.

The species of trees planted varies according to locality. In general they include native cottonwood, Chinese elm, American elm, green ash, honey locust, red cedar, ponderosa pine, hackberry, chokeberry and wild plum.

The program has cost the Government a little over $8,000,000 since 1935. This money has come out of WPA funds but forestry officials are hopeful they can, on the basis of the initial success of their program, soon interest Congress in spending some $28,000,000 for a 10-year program involving the planting of about 1,500,000 acres.

States in which plantings have been made thus far include, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Texas Panhandle.

N. Y. Utility Plans $13,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, of Ithaca, N. Y., filed with the Securities Commission an amendment to its registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $13,000,000 of bonds and an additional amount of preferred stock.

It disclosed the company will issue $13,000,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1964, and 60,000 share of $100 par value 5½ per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Of the preferred stock 29,276 shares will be offered by the company through underwriters; 18,073 shares will be offered by Associated Power Corporation; and 12,651 shares will be offered by General Utility Investors Corporation.

The First Boston Corporation will head the underwriting group.

Oil Investigation Delayed Until Fall

WASHINGTON (AP)—An investigation of the oil industry by the Monopoly Committee, planned for July, will be delayed until this fall.

Announcing this, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, (D) of Wyoming, committee chairman, said the delay was requested by Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, "who has been co-operating with the temporary National Economic (monopoly) Committee in obtaining the testimony of certain leaders in the oil industry."

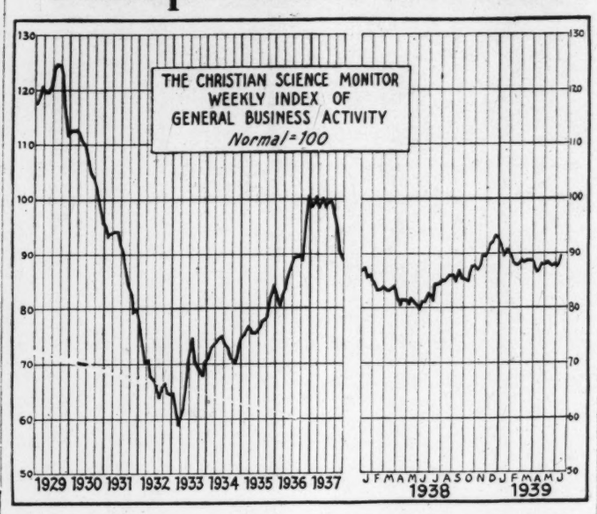
A letter from Mr. Byles to the Senator said that leaders of the oil industry had found it impossible to prepare written statements, required by the committee in advance of hearings, in time for testimony in July.

Finished Steel Shipments Show an Increase in May

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished products of the United States Steel Corp. in May totaled 723,165 tons, an increase of 21,706 tons over 701,459 tons in April. In May, 1938, shipments amounted to 465,081 tons.

For the five months to the end of May shipments aggregated 3,659,833 tons, an increase of 1,127,536 tons over 2,532,297 tons in the comparable period a year ago.

Monitor Weekly Index Records A Sharp Advance in Business



A sharp advance in general business activity lifted The Christian Science Monitor weekly index nearly two points in the week ended June 10 to 89.6 (prel.), the highest level since the end of January. This compared with a level of 87.7 on June 3 and 81.0 on June 11 of last year.

Reported figures for all three components showed substantial gains over the previous week but bank debits outside New York City failed to meet expectations for the intramonthly rise and the adjusted index for this series fell back for the week.

For miscellaneous freight carloadings, however, the rebound was substantially greater than looked for seasonally and the adjusted figure reached the highest level in five weeks.

Production of electricity countered a slight dip in the seasonal index and bounded forward over and above an allowance for trend advance hitting the highest level since the end of last year.

While the business picture is generally somewhat better there are some factors less favorable. Steel production eased off a point last week to 52½ per cent of capacity and while indications are that production will hold around this level for a while no substantial improvement is seen very soon.

Automobile production, on the other hand, was boosted sharply in the past week as retail sales showed a contraseasonal gain the first part of the month.

Gains in building construction have been reported. In the textile industry activity in cotton goods is the dominant feature. The shoe and leather industries reported relatively stable operations.

Compared with last year retail sales are well maintained but weather conditions during the past week affected trade to a certain extent and reports were somewhat spotty. Wholesale commodity prices continued to show declines.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 10.* 1939	June 3. 1939	June 11. 1938
Combined index	89.6	87.7	81.0
Bk debits outside NYC	84.0	85.0	78.1
Elec power production	96.9	93.4	88.3
Misc carloadings	80.3	79.0	69.4

*Preliminary.

Exchange Recounts Reform of Methods In 18-Month Period

NEW YORK (AP)—A year and a half of reform in New York Stock Exchange practices to improve its service as a quasi-public institution was summed up in the exchange's monthly bulletin.

The symbol of the new order at Broad and Wall Streets—young William McChesney Martin, Jr.—was named the first paid president of the exchange nearly a year ago. He took office a few months after the liberal forces had routed the "old guard" on the issue of remaking the administration for closer co-operation with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

Titled "The Public Interest Is Paramount," the bulletin recites numerous reforms, either accomplished in the last 18 months or pending, to afford 'additional protection to the public." On July 1, it was noted, partners in member firms carrying margin accounts for the public will be forbidden to trade on margin for their own account through member firms.

Among the numerous changes mentioned, the bulletin says:

"Steps have been taken to provide for a more intensive control and supervision of persons now in, or hereafter entering, the business of exchange members. Under this policy a rigid test of qualification is applied."

Number on Relief Rolls In Canada Fewer in May

OTTAWA (CP) — Grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in April was 1,005,000, a decrease of 2.2 per cent compared with March and nearly 2 per cent below April, 1938, according to preliminary figures issued today by Labor Minister Norman Rogers.

Number of fully employable persons on relief was 187,000 compared with 192,000 the previous month, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. Persons receiving non-agricultural aid totaled 686,000, a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the previous month, and an increase of more than 8 per cent compared with April last year.

A farm population of 319,000 persons, 264,000 of them in Saskatchewan, received agricultural aid, a decrease of more than 1 per cent compared with March and 18.6 per cent compared with April, 1938. The Saskatchewan total decreased 21.4 per cent from April last year and nearly 2 per cent from March this year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It was not very surprising that the market turned down from the 140 level, nor was it very disturbing. The market never goes in one direction all the time. It has been going up for about two months with only one set-back, and that one not very serious. So last week's decline seems to belong in the "about time" department instead of in the worry file.

Noteworthy was the absence of any increased volume at the recent peak. Real trend changes generally come on volume—accumulation or distribution. There was heavy volume early in April, when the Hitler decline was ending. Looking back, that was accumulation. But there wasn't anything like distribution on the recent top.

Sentiment More Optimistic

Excuse for the decline seemed to be trouble in Tientsin plus the dilemma of Danzig. Explanation of that belongs on the front or back pages; nobody had an answer here. Perhaps Japan and Germany are timing their aggressions. Anyway it gave the market pause.

But the business news and the political news both continue good. On the business front sentiment is better in both steel and motors. Steel operations will climb again this week. Motor output for the quarter will run around 900,000, up 50,000 over estimates. The Reserve Board index is going to show a gain in June, something it hasn't done since autumn.

The soundtrack of the business picture is currently carrying few bullish pronouncements from industrial leaders, which is well, as such pronouncements are usually followed by further declines. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on the basis of the past month's news, is optimistic for summer business, and the Bureau has forecast well in recent years.

True, commodities have sagged in the last week, but not much and mostly due to better weather for wheat. Cotton is still tight, though the prospects for the subsidy seem not quite so good. Some Brazilian cotton was imported into Boston recently and there is talk that the customs sampler stretched the staple to make it dutiable.

Copper statistics for May were good, showing the first inventory decline since early autumn; demand is good, and the copper shares look good chartwise.

Tax Revision Under Way

The rails failed to "confirm" the industrials at 140 but they have also resisted last week's decline. They will be chief beneficiary of the new clause in the tax revision program letting corporations buy up their own liens in the market without tax penalty. Of course, there may not be much benefit to the corporation after all, as investors and speculators will also try to garner the fruits.

On the Washington front the news is also by and large good. Tax revision goes forward, and the House put a limit on TVA in re-writing the Senate's Norris amendment. The brain trust's sole contribution seems to be a new, colossal, super-semanticated program of extra-budgetary spending, a streamlined symmetallistic blend of bookkeeping, kindness, hope, and politics. This is bullish, on the old principle "After us the deluge, but first let them eat cake."

The TNEC frying of the insurance companies would have no meaning but for recent changes in the Supreme Court. There are a whole string of Supreme Court decisions beginning with Paul vs. Virginia, which say that insurance is not interstate commerce, and not even commerce. But the new Court does not stand on precedent, and throws overboard when it feels like it the old principle of "stare decisis" or "we will abide by past decisions." So Paul vs. Virginia will probably go the way of Collector vs. Day, and insurance will become commerce, and interstate commerce at that, some fine day soon, and will have to be regulated at Washington.

That Telephone Report

American Telephone slumped nearly 10 points on the Federal Communications Report to Congress on Telephone's sins. However, the selling subsided by Saturday. The report was nowhere near as harsh as the Walker report to the FCC. It didn't include the silly suggestion that rates could be cut 25 per cent without impairing the dividend. Congress probably won't have time to act on it this session. In fact, it appears more in the mood to remodel the FCC than the ATT. And the Telephone people keep hammering on their best argument, which is that they didn't have a fair chance to answer their accusers.

The House definitely kicked over the traces regarding the TVA. After TVA agreed to buy Tennessee Electric Power's property it had to have some money, as the original Act only provides it money for building, not for buying. So Senator Norris put an amendment through the Senate to let TVA borrow $100,000,000 for buying purposes. That was well over what it needed for the TEP deal, and enlarged its powers by letting it have money to buy as well as build.

When the bill got to the House, however, all was changed. Mr. May's committee cut the $100,000,000 down close to the figure actually needed. Then it said the money would have to be borrowed on the TVA's own credit, not on the Treasurys'. Lastly, it drew a pencil round the TVA saying "thus far and no farther." This is what the private companies were trying in vain to do years ago.

Social Security Proposals

As usual Wall Street is finding fault with the Social Security amendments. First criticism is that the contractual basis is being abandoned in the proposal to confiscate the "premiums" paid by unmarried "contributors" who pass on intestate and without parents, the money to be used to increase the initial benefits for others and start them earlier. This makes it a tax, not a premium. In private business an insurance policy is a contract and that means something.

Second criticism is that the proposed changes in Title 8 and Title 2, involving old age pensions, will be all very well for a few years but ultimately will bust the system and send it back to the taxpayers for repairs. That is to say, the "premiums" are being so cut and the "benefits" so increased that in a few years the velvet which the original $47,000,000,000 scheme created will have been used up. This again is on the "first the cake then the deluge" principle.

Under its new President, the Curb Exchange is going after business hard. It is inviting customers' men to visit its floor. It has undertaken to clear over-the-counter securities in its clearing house. It is looking out for more newspapers to carry its list, and trying to get those who carry it in part to modernize their selections.

Stocks Act Well

The stock market acts well, and both the business and the political news seem to justify this action. Residential building has thrived mightily and is way above last year and nearly up to 1929 levels. There was a lull in April contracting, but it seems to have been due at least partly to waiting to see whether the 25-year limit on FHA Title II mortgages would be cut. (FHA is soaking up more and more of the mortgage business.) But now the curve is up again. Home building runs a cycle of about 18 years. With the last peak in 1925, the bottom came round 1933, and it is now moving toward a 1943 top—it is hoped,

British Exports To Latin America Showing Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The commerce Department reported that Great Britain fought a losing battle in the import markets of Latin America last year while both the United States and Germany captured a larger share of the business.

The United States' share of aggregate import trade of the 20 Latin American republics increased in 1938 to 36.1 per cent of the total. This was the largest since 1920.

Germany's share was 17 per cent compared with 15.3 per cent in 1937.

Great Britain accounted for 12.2 per cent, compared with 12.6 per cent in 1937, and 24.9 per cent in 1912.

The report said the proportion of Latin American imports from France also has been decreasing for many years, although France's 3.5 per cent of the 1938 represented a small gain over 1937.

Imports from Japan dropped slightly compared with 1937 and were 2.6 per cent of the 1938 total.

The United States bought 31.7 per cent of the exports of Latin American republics in 1938, compared with 31.1 per cent in 1937.

Great Britain was the second best foreign market for Latin American products, with Germany next in line.

Hormel Director

John P. Higgins

Elected to the Board of Directors of Geo. A. Hormel & Co. and appointed manager of the eastern division of the company with headquarters in New York to succeed Arthur A. Dacey, recently resigned. Mr. Higgins has been head of the New England division of the company since 1930.

Crop Curtailment Must Go Further, Says AAA Head

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—R. M. Evans, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, advised American farmers today they would have to curtail operations even further than they already have done under crop control programs.

Writing in the Agriculture Department's extension service review, he said loss of foreign markets would require a smaller acreage.

Under New Deal programs, the planted acreage has been reduced from about 350,000,000 to 290,000,000 acres.

"We are getting more food from an acre than we used to get," he said. "There have been improvements in breeding, feeding and slaughtering, and the sanitation among livestock and feed producers.

"We get more milk, meat and eggs from feed than we used to. We also have more feed available for milk, meat and eggs, particularly because of the use of gasoline instead of horses for power."

The Administrator said the use of machinery on farms had not yet reached its peak and that the limit in breeding, feeding and slaughter had not likely been reached.

"In other words," he said, "we have not come to the end of a need for agricultural adjustment."

Foreign Investments In U. S. Estimated At $7,883,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that foreign investments in the United States totaled $7,883,000,000 at the end of 1938, compared with $7,026,000,000 a year earlier.

About $5,690,000,000 represented long term investments and $2,193,000,000 foreign-owned dollar balances and short-term credits, the report said.

It estimated that the value of long-term investments increased by $420,000,000 in 1938 as the result of rising prices for stocks.

Masonite Corporation

CHICAGO (AP)—The Masonite Corporation reported for its third quarter ended June 3 net profit of $258,380, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 44 cents a share on common stock outstanding. This compared with $246,685 or 42 cents a common share in the like 1938 period. The corporation manufactures boards for insulation and other building purposes. Its plant is located at Laurel, Miss.

Steel Operations Off 1 Point To 52½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A tendency for new business to taper off in the steel market caused a decline on activity of one point to 52½ per cent of capacity last week, says magazine Steel. While trends were mixed, changes in the aggregate were sufficient to arrest the recent uptrend in ingot production.

"Only moderate fluctuations in output are in prospect the next several weeks, but the resumption of any extended upturn will require greater support than currently is being received from the automotive industry," says the review.

Labor Troubles Brewing

"Meanwhile, tin plate, structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars continue relatively active and partially are offsetting the seasonal lag in demand from the automotive and farm equipment industries.

"Railroad steel requirements for equipment building remain slow, but shipyards are well engaged. Machine tool builders are experiencing brisk business, to a large extent foreign, and Government armament work is stimulating demand for a few steel products.

"Labor continues a cloud in the automotive outlook despite settlement of recent strikes at Detroit and Flint.

"Automotive retail sales hold the comparative improvement noted the past few weeks, and assemblies are slow to be trimmed. Last week's total of 78,305 units, highest in four weeks, was a gain of 13,000.

Some Pending Business

"Several large lots are included in fabricated shape orders and pending business. Awards include 3,600 tons for a Rockefeller Center building, New York, and 2,400 tons for a birdge, Delta, Calif. Inquiries are headed by 9,243 tons for a New Jersey bridge.

"Most railroads still defer major programs for equipment buying.

"Tin plate, most active of the major products, is continuing 70 per cent operations and apparently will do no better the next several weeks.

"Some progress is being made toward more stable prices for steel, although quiet in new business provides sheet and strip quotations little test," concludes the report.

Scrap prices generally are firm. Steel's composite holds at $14.62. Composite of finished steel prices is unchanged at $55.70.

Industrial Activity Up After Mid-May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that industrial activity generally spurted after resumption of bituminous coal mining in the middle of May.

A monthly business summary of the department said, in part:

"Industrial activity was accelerated during the latter part of May following an extension of the April decline in the first half of the month. . . .

"The termination of the industrial dispute in the bituminous coal fields at mid-month removed this retarding influence, and sales volumes in some industries required an increase in operating schedules."

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

London Security Prices Shrink On Far East Alarm

LONDON (AP) — The stream of British stock trading, already greatly reduced by European alarms, nearly dried up last week because of fears the British-Japanese tension over the Tientsin blockade might involve Britain in a Far Eastern war.

A slight midweek rally which seemed to be inspired by the June 13 speech of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax emphasizing Britain's determination to resist aggression was shortlived.

Overnight news from Tientsin Wednesday caused a further decline in prices from which the market failed to recover before the close of the week's trading.

Await Soviet Pact

The market found a spark of encouragement in the mission of William Strang, special foreign office envoy, to Moscow, from which it was hoped the long-awaited British-French-Soviet mutual aid pact might result.

Reports that the Cabinet was considering economic reprisals if the Japanese blockade of Tientsin were continued were welcomed in the city. Far Eastern banking circles asserted that such action should be taken soon; they said there was increasing evidence that Japan planned a heavy goods dumping campaign in British territories.

These circles asserted that such a move by Japan would not be surprising as there was little doubt that the prolonged conflict in China had seriously depleted Japan's foreign exchange resources.

Some observers declared that the Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions in Tientsin had been prompted by resentment of Britain's support of China's exchange fund, which was held largely responsible for failure of the Japanese controlled "central banks" in China to force new currency restrictions on the Chinese.

Poland Seeks Loan

Bankers and industrialists are awaiting eagerly results of discussions between British treasury officials and a Polish delegation relating to a British loan to bolster Poland's economic position, which has been weakened badly by the drain of armaments commitments.

In some quarters it was estimated that Poland would seek a loan of as much as £50,000,000 ($234,000,000). Prominent bankers, however, thought it unlikely that the Treasury would sanction more than £25,000,000 ($117,000,000).

Poland was said to expect at least twice the amount granted by Britain to Turkey in April, 1938—£16,000,000 ($75,880,000). It was expected the loan would take the form of export credits with a proviso that the proceeds be spent in Britain.

The German Reichsbank law promulgated June 15 giving chancellor Hitler virtual control of the bank had only a slight effect on money markets in London.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 41	106.22	106.22	106.22
101 3¼s 45-43	110.26	110.25	110.25
25 3¼s 46-44	111.14	111.14	111.14
1 2¾s 47-45	109.24	109.24	109.24
5 3s 48-46	111.13	111.13	111.12
2 4¼s 52-47	121.29	121.29	2.29
1 3¼s 52-49	105.21	105.21	105.21
1 2½s 53-49	113.11	113.11	113.11
2 2s 53-5	106.22	106.22	106.22
2 2¾s 60-55	111.25	111.25	111.25
3 2¾s 60-55 reg	109.6	109.6	109.6
8 2¾s 63-58	109.3	109.3	109.3
12 2¾s 65-60	107.16	107.16	107.16
	107.14	107.13	107.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 42-44	109.8	109.8	109.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 52-44	109.2	109.2	109.2

Corporation Bonds

4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76¾	76½	76½
2 Alleghany cv 5s'49	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 Allied Strs 4½s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109	109	109
10 Am & For P5s2030	64	63¾	63¾
4 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	103	103	103
11 Am T&T 5½s 43	111 17-32	111½	111½
7 Am T&T3¼s'66	110	109¾	110
12 Am T&T 3¼s'61	110¼	110	110¼
29 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Arm Del 4s '57	100¼	100	100
1 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	99¾
18 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110¼	110½
3 AT&SF 4½sCC-A 62	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Atl Birm 4s '33	14	14	14
1 A C Line 1st4s52	82	82	82
6 ACL cit 4s '52	60¾	60¾	60¾
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	58	58	58
1 B&O 1st 5s '48ct	57	57	57
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	20	20
21 B&O cv 4½s'60	113¼	113¼	113¼
25 B&O cv 4½s'60ct	111¼	11	11¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	58	58	58
5 B&O 5s 'S W 50	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	105½	105	105
6 Bell Tpa 5s '60C	134½	134	134½
12 Beth Stl 4¾s '60	107¼	106¾	106¾
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	31¾	31¾	31¾
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	33	32½	32½
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
66 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77⅞	76¾	77½
5 Bkly Un El1st5s '50	88	88	88
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '47	112	112	112
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	93½	93½	93½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	37	37	37
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	53¾	55½	56¾
24 Can Sou 5s 62	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	94¼	94	94
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	115¾	115¾	115¾
4 Can Pac 4½s 46	92½	92½	92½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	74	74	74
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	91¾	91¾	91¾
21 C Ill &StG 5s 51	88½	88½	88½
1 Cen Ga MirGA5s47	5	5	5
11 Cen N Y Pow 3½s 62	104 3-16	103¾	103 3-16
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
67 Certain-t 5½s 48	67	66¾	67
8 C&O 4½s 92	75½	75½	75½
27 C&O 3¼s 96 D	125¼	125	125
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99⅝	99	99¼
4 SB&Q 4½s 77	99½	99½	99½
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87	87	87
7 CB&Q 5½s Ill 49	98¾	98½	98½
2 Chi & E Ill 6s 34	100½	100½	100½
35 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	110	110	110
1 Chi& E Ill 5s 51 ct	20¼	19¾	19¾
18 Chic Gt West 4s 59	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	20¼	20	20¼
21 CMSU a1 5s 2000	3½	3	3½
7 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	2	2	2
10 Chi & NW 3¼s 2037	7	6⅞	6⅞
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	8¼	8	8¼
5 CH&P 4½s '52A	12½	12½	12½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	6	6	6
3 CRI&P 4s '88	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	12	12	12
15 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	91¼	91	91
1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'65	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
10 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	111	111	111
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Col & So 4½s'80	78	78	78
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103	102⅞	103
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
30 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102⅝	103
22 ComlCr2s'42 101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	109¾	109½	109½
66 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	116¼	116	116¼
1 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¼	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Con Oil cv 3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108¾	108½	108¾
3 Container 5s '43	99¾	99¾	100
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	108½	108½	108½
7 Cuba No Rs 5½s '42	34	33⅝	33⅝
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	1	1	1
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	57¾	57½	57½
6 D&RG 4s'36	9	9	9
1 D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
17 Det Ed 4s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	102	102	102
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
5 Elec Auto Li cv 4s'52	108	108	108
2 Elg Jol & E 5s'41	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Erie rfg 5s'67	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Erie 1st 4s'96	41½	41½	41½
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	9½	9¼	9¼
1 Erie prior lien 4s'96	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Fed Lt & Tr 5s'54 B	99	99	99
24 Fla E Cst 5s '74	71½	71½	71½
4 Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s'51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	60	60	60

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Goodrich 6s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Goth Silk Mo 5s '46	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	93	93	93
7 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	106¼	106	106
21 Gt Nor 4s 1946 G	96	95¼	96
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87	87	87
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	74½	74½	74½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	94	94	94
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Hockg V 4½s '99	122½	122½	122½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110⅜	110⅜	114⅜
12 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	50¾	51
12 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	46¼	46	46
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49½	48¾	49½
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	45½	45½	45½
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	108	108	108
50 Interb R Tr 7s '32	50½	50	50¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31½	31½	31½
32 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	51½	51½	51½
1 Interlake Iron cv 5s'47	80	80	80
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	2	2	2
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Int Paper 6s '55	86½	86	86½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	91	91	91
3 Int T&T 3s '55	97½	97½	97½
9 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	65½	64¾	65
3 Loews 3½s 46	92¼	92	92
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	97	97	97
1 Lorillard Co 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
22 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86	86	86
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	128¼	128¼	128¼
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	90	90	90
84 Manhat Ry 4s 90	100½	100½	100½
14 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	43¼	43¼	43½
1 Market St Ry 7s 40	50	48½	50
4 Met E 4½s 68	47	46	47
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	49	49	49
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7½	7½	7½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21½	21	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	9	9	9
26 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	15¾	15¼	15½
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	15¾	15¼	15¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 80I	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	15¾	15	15¾
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 Mob & Oh 5s 38	30	29½	30
13 Mob & O 4½s'77	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
5 Mount StTrA-T 3¼s68	110	110	110
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¾	106¼	106¾
2 New Eng T & T 5s '52	127⅛	127⅛	127½
1 N Eng T & T 5s '61B	128½	128½	128½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	107¾	107½	107½
10 N O Tex & M 5s '56C	106	105⅞	106
1 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	30	30	30
1 N O Tex & Mex 5s '54C	30	30	30
1 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	30	30	30
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53½	53	53½
20 NYC cv 4s '98	49	48¼	48¼
1 NYC 3½s '46	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	74½	74½	74½
12 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	59½	59½	59½
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	49	48¼	48⅝
3 NYC & HR 3½s '97	74½	74½	74½
2 NYC Mi Cen 4½s'98	78	78	78
2 NY Chi & St L4½s'74A	58	58	58
10 NY Chi & St L4½s'78	56	55¼	56
5 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	48	48	49
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105	105	105
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	110¼	110	110¼
5 NY G El H & P 4s '49	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
3 NY Steam 3½s'63	67	65¾	67
3 NY Tel 4½s'39	106	105⅞	106
3 NY Tel 3¼s'67	101 17-32	101 17-32	101 17-32
2 NY Trap R 6s'46st	111½	111¼	111¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	83	82½	83
2 Nor Am Co 4s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Nor Am Co3¼s'54	106	106	106
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¾	105¼	105¾
11 Nor Pac 4s'97	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	65	65	66
10 Ohio Bk 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¼	107¾	107⅝
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
7 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	114	114	114
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Pac Gas&E 3¾s '61	109	108⅝	108¾
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110½	110½	110½
5 Para Pict 6s '55	112½	112½	112½
15 Para Pict-cv 3¾s '47	102	102	102
1 Pen Co 4s '63	88	87½	88
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Penn GlSand 4½s60	99½	99½	99½
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Penn P&L 4½s'81	99½	99¼	99½
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
18 Pen RR gen 4¼s'65	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99⅜	99⅛	99½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	84¼	84	84¼
6 Pen RR 3¾s'70	96	95⅝	96
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
7 Pere Marq 5s'80	81¾	80½	81¼
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	9	9	9
1 Phelps Dodge3½s52	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
8 Phila Co 5s '57	108	108	108
1 Phila Read C&I 5s'73	104¾	104¼	104½
4 Philips Pet 3s '48	12	12	12
4 PCC&StL 4½s'40	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 PCC&StL 4½s'40 A	98½	98¾	98¾
4 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	73½	73⅛	73⅜
4 Pub Svc Nor Ill3½s'68	109	109	109
1 Readg 4½s'97A	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	57¼	56½	57¼
1 Republic Steel5½s'54	106	106	106
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92¼	92	92
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	93¾	93½	93¾
1 St L S F 5s'50B	81½	81½	81½
1 St L S F 4½s'50A	81¾	81¾	81¾
11 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	81¾	81¾	81¾
25 St L S F 4½'50A	8	8	8
4 St L SW rfg 5s'90	10	9½	10
6 Seab A L gn 6s'45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Shell Un 3½s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Simmons cv 4s '52	99¼	99	99¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	43¼	43¼	43¼
15 Sou Pac 4½s'81	42¼	41¾	42¼
35 Sou Pac 4½s'69	42¼	41¾	42¼
1 Sou Pac rfg 4s'55	62¼	62¼	62¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	45¼	45	45¼
8 South Ry 6½s'56	74½	73	74½
9 South Ry gen 6s'56	70	69½	69¾
31 South Ry gen 4s'56	84	84	84
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	54¼	53	53½
3 Studebaker cv 6s'45	107½	107½	107½
3 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	82½	82¼	82½
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	106	106	106
111 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106	106¼
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	105	104⅞	105
31 Third Ave aj 5s'60	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Third Ave 4s '60	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Tide Wat As 3½s'52	43½	43	43½
4 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	107	106¾	106¾
31 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	111	111
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	109	109	109
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
3 Un Pac 3½s'70	73	73	73
3 US Steel 3¼s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Utah L&C Trac 5s'44	104¾	103¾	104¾
20 Utah P & L 5s '44	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	100¾	100¼	100¼
4 Util P&L 5s '59	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Vanadium 5s '41	69½	69¾	69¾
6 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	100	100	100
1 Vt & SW cn 5s '58	110	110	110
17 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	55	55	55
4 Wabash 5s '76 B	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Westn Md 5½s'77A	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Westn Md 4s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Westn Pac 5s '46	84	84	84
5 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	15½	15	15½
14 Western Un 5s '51	15	15	15
1 Western Un 5s 60	64	63½	64
11 Western Un 4½s'50	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Wilson & Co 4½s'55	60	59½	59½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	104½	104½	104½
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	109	109	109
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	106	106
26 Youngst S&T 4s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45½	45½	45½
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 Antwerp 5s '58	90½	90½	90½
13 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
6 Argentine 4½s'48	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
2 Argentine 4½s'71	87¾	94¾	94¾
5 Austria 5s '57	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Australia 5s '55	99⅜	99¼	99¼
17 Australia 4½s '56	99	99	99
3 Brazil 8s '41	94½	94¼	94¼
2 Brazil 6½s'26-'57	20	19⅞	19⅞
10 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16⅞	16½	16½
2 Canada 5s '52	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
1 Canada 4s '60	111¾	111	111¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Cuba 4½s '77	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Denmark 5s '42	53½	53½	53½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 El Salvador 8s '48ct	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 French 7½s '41	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 GerCAgBk6s'60Oct	110	110	110
2 GerCAdLoan6½s'58	23½	23½	23½
5 Ger Govt 7s '65 unst	23½	23½	23½
1 Ilseder Stl 6s'48	16½	16½	16½
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s 47B	39	39	39
7 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	65	65	65
50 Italy 7s 1951	47¾	47	47
6 Japan 6½s'54	65	64	64
27 Japan 5½s'65	77¾	77½	77¾
2 Lombard El 7s'52	55¾	55½	55½
21 Milan City 6½s'52	56	56	56
6 N Sou Wales 5s'58	51	51	51
1 Nord Ry 6½s'50	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Norway 4½s'56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Norway 4s'65	106	106	106
22 Norway 4s'63	100½	100½	100⅝
1 Orient Dev 6s'53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Panama 5½s'63	53½	53¼	53¼
11 Peru 1st 6s'60	104	104	104
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9	9¼
1 Poland 4½s'63 asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	41	41	41
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 Rome 6½s 52	10¼	10⅛	10¼
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	65	64	64½
1 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
7 Tokyo City 5½s 61	51	51	51
4 Tkyo City 5s 52	55⅜	54½	54½
19 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3 UjigakaEl P 7s 45	53½	53¼	53½
1 Yokohama 6s 51	74	74	74
	55½	55¼	55¾

Total bonds sales today, June 19 2,734,000. Previous day 2,093,700. Week ago 4,939,500. Year ago 5,900,000. Two years ago 5,393,000. Jan 1 to date 785,424,825. Year ago 793,814,470. Two years ago 1,646,847,000.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	310	218
Declines	137	99
unchanged	148	118
Total issues	395	435

Stock Averages

	(60 Stocks)		
Today	47.0	Saturday	46.8
Month ago	45.7	Year ago	40.6
1939 high	53.4	1939 low	41.6

North for 32½-Cent Wage Minimum; South Is Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sixty representatives of labor and industry appealed to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews of the Wage-Hour Act to adopt a recommendation for a 32½-cent minimum wage for the textile industry.

Chiefly from New England, the witnesses at the first public hearing on the Textile Industry Committee's recommended 32½ cent wage included Governor William Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and Representative Edith Rogers (R-Mass.), only member of Congress listed for appearance.

Large delegations from Lowell, New Bedford, and Fall River, Mass.; Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., and Lewiston, Me., supported the recommendation.

Labor officials estimated public hearing would continue for three or four days. At its conclusion Mr. Andrews will go to Atlanta, Ga., to hear about 115 spokesmen for industry and the Southern states who are opposed to the proposed wage and are seeking a lower minimum wage or a 2½ cent differential.

ATLANTA (AP)—A group of Southern small business men mapped plans to protest minimum textile wages and heard Representative Eugene E. Cox (D-Ga.)) attack the Wage-Hour and Wagner acts as stumbling blocks to the South's industrial recovery.

Southern industry is faced with conditions "which make it economically impossible to continue to operate so long as" the acts remain on statute books, Mr. Cox declared in a prepared address.

Paul Redmond of Birmingham, chairman of a committee representing the businessmen, said the minimum wage "would be ruinous" to more than 150 Southern mills with 25,000 or less spindles.

Italian Wheat Crop May Suffer Setback

ROME (AP)—As a result of one of the coldest, wettest springs in recent memory, Italy may suffer a setback this year in her "battle of grain"—Il Duce's campaign to produce all the wheat Italy needs.

While no official forecast of the crop has been announced yet, wheat-growers say it is extremely poor in many sections and may fall considerably below the 292,000,100 bushels which Italy needs to feed her 44,000,000 inhabitants.

Premier Mussolini's personal concern is indicated by his present inspection tour of damage done by rain and floods in his native Romagna region, one of Italy's chief wheat-producing areas.

Reports from Spain that the wheat crop is exceptionally big there led some diplomats to believe that if Italy's crop is short she may obtain Spanish wheat in payment of the debt Generalissimo Franco owes for Italian aid in winning the Spanish civil war.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	11.08	11.79
Affiliated Fd Inc	3.10	3.40
Am Business Shrs	23.875	25.375
Am Gen Equip Inc	2.92	3.22
Am Ins Stocks	.39	.45
Boston Fund	4.73	5.00
British Type Inv	14.37	15.43
Broad St Inv	.13	.28
Bullock Fund	23.44	25.07
Can Inv Fund	12.50	13.75
Century Shrs Tr	3.75	4.10
Chain St Inv	23.80	23.50
Dividend Shrs	17.03	18.12
Eaton & Howard Fd	1.15	1.25
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.86	18.11
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.10	11.92
Equity Corp $3 pf	25.50	26.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.47	18.80
Fund Investors Inc	16.19	17.60
Gen Capital	29.17	31.37
Gen Investors Tr	4.68	5.50
Incorpn Investors Tr	15.39	16.55
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	33.30	33.30
Maryland Fund	4.15	4.75
Mass Invest Tr	19.95	21.45
Mutual Invest	10.23	11.19
Nation Wide Voting	1.18	1.31
New England Fund	11.65	12.56
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.41
Putnam Fund	13.66	14.61
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.25	8.15
Railway & Light Sec	9.50	10.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	92.00	
Republic Invest Fund	.21	.23
Spencer Trask Fund	14.17	15.02
Stand Util Inc	.46	.50
State Street Invest	75.75	78.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trustee'd Industry Shrs	.82	.92
US El Lt & P Voting	.95	
Wellington Fund	13.00	14.30
World Investment Tr	3.25	3.61

Fixed and Unit Type

| | | |

Joint Purchases By Axis States Stir Budapest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Some concern has been aroused here by the news published in the German press that the co-operation of the axis States is to be extended to the purchase of foodstuffs.

Hitherto Germany and Italy have competed with one another for foodstuffs in the markets of Eastern Europe. But now it is stated that the next purchases of wheat from Rumania by the two countries will be carried out in one operation and the wheat divided between the two State purchasing agencies in accordance with their requirements.

Experts here are anxiously waiting to see whether the same method is to be adopted for other countries and other commodities, because in that case it will no longer be possible to get the Italians and the Germans bidding against one another for supplies.

If this method is adopted, it is considered that there would in all probability be a substantial lowering of prices for Danubian goods. During the past few years, Germany especially, has been paying considerably more than the world price for Danubian products, especially wheat. Sometimes the price Germany has paid for Hungarian wheat has been as much as 20 per cent above the price at which this wheat could have been sold in the open market.

Seeing that anything from one-third to one-half of the exportable surplus of the Danubian countries goes to Germany and a large part of the remainder goes to Italy, the question is one of vital importance for all these countries.

University Women Gather at Denver To Review Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—It was 57 years ago that a group of 17 young college women first organized to obtain for women equal educational opportunities. Women have gone far in education in this half century. But more than 1,500 of them, with the advantage of college training, gathered here June 19 to open the eleventh biennial convention of the American Association of University Women to lay plans for an even further expansion of their sphere of scholarly influence.

This year's convention is expected to take some of the most emphatic steps in its history. Foremost of the questions due to come before the body will relate to the United States' future policy in international relations.

Then, too, discussion is likely to center about the equal rights amendment, which the National Board of the Association has opposed. However, the convention has the power to reverse this opinion by majority vote.

Although the group is nonpolitical, federal aid, or federal control, in education will precipitate much argument. The national policy has been established favoring aid but not governmental control, but again the assembled delegates have the right to change this adopted policy.

Two days will be devoted to the actual business of policy-making and resolution-adopting. For the first time these meetings will be opened to the press. The entire conclave will continue through Friday.

Leading figures from all phases of cultural and educational life will address the assemblage. Many of them will be members of the Association who have distinguished themselves. The list of women speakers includes a Cabinet member, municipal court judge, astronomer, social worker, and many prominent educators.

New York-Alaska: Passage by Canoe

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Two New Yorkers have completed their "Northwest Passage" trip from the East Coast metropolis, ending a 6,000-mile, year-long trip, mostly by canoe.

The two, Robert Fuller, sculptor, and Richard Slobodin, Columbia University graduate anthropologist, wintered at Fort McPherson, 70 miles above the Arctic Circle, after a trip of hundreds of miles down the Mackenzie River.

They said the most difficult and hazardous part of their year's journey was crossing the continental divide this spring to the headwaters of the Porcupine River, a tributary of the Yukon.

"It meant driving dog teams, hauling our canoe and taking 300 pounds of supplies up the Rat River to the divide," Mr. Fuller said. "We waded through water running with broken ice for many miles".

Mr. Slobodin added, "Native guides refused our offer of $25 a day to accompany us, saying they would not go with us that season at any price because of the ice jams and flood waters in 60 miles of rapids in the Rat River.

"When we reached the summit, the only remaining food was 17 cups of flour and some sugar and we were 200 miles from the nearest settlement. There was game of all kinds about, however, so we weren't worried about our grub."

The Porcupine finally opened up and the two reached Fort Yukon June 6, in the same canoe in which they paddled away from the Battery, New York City, last year. They came here by highway from Fort Yukon, 150 miles to the Northwest.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES Now Open On Cape Cod Faith Bickford Brewster, Mass.

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United States and Canada

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BOSTON, MASS.

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RANDOLPH, N. H.—Two five-room cottages for rent, comfortably furnished; garages, flower and vegetable gardens planted; lovely views White Mountains, elevation 1800 feet; quiet, refined summer community. H. L. MALCOLM.

SEBAGO LAKE, MAINE—New log cabin, fully screened; garage, rowboat; on shore; 6 rooms, bath, electricity, rustic living room, stone fireplace. For season apply JOS. E. WHITMAN, 566 Main Street, Cumberland Mills, Me. Phone 134-W.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Nellie Bartlett Corset Shop, the shop for individual service and fitting. 801 Elm, Rm. 2, Phone 1067-W.

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HELP WANTED

GREEK proofreader for small amount of occasional work on modern Greek: Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Home in small adult family offered woman in exchange for household services; small remuneration. Write Box W-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GREETING card artist wanted by concern located near Boston; must be experienced, have real creative ability; permanent position, substantial salary for right person; exceptional opportunity. Write fully, Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—My office is available to a Christian Scientist during July and August at nominal rent. Reply Kir 3778 mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

LINGER LONGER BY THE SEA
On Cape Cod. Opens June 17. Directly on the bay—Private beach, $28 per week and up; American plan. ELEANOR GLEASON, East Brewster, Mass.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

TORONTO, ONT.—Refined, comfortable home; hot water, meals and tray service optional; near lake, pleasant surroundings. Mrs. Scott, Me. 7630.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT., Gray Gables Tea Rooms—Attractive accommodation with board for summer guests; garden service in delightful surroundings. 103 Avenue Road, KI 5290.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, QUE.—First class tourist accommodation, $1.00 and $1.50; free parking; near Christian Science church. 1620 Sherbrooke W. Wi. 7346.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. Longwood Tower section—Room, private bath, for gentleman; garden porch; nice home; board obtainable. Long. 0076.

HAMPTON BAYS, L. I., N. Y., Box 306—Near ocean and bays; outdoor sports; 2 doubles, 1 single; kitchen privileges; priv. family.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Clifton Terrace West, Apt. 314, Clifton at 14th—Large room, semi-private bath, spacious closet; no other roomers; $6; convenient transportation. Columbia 7744.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6910 8th St., N. W.—Nicely furnished cool room; meals optional; close to transportation; garage. GEorgia 5354.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6; Bo. 8-5827—Sunny double room, day or week, $1 per person; near transportation.

SUMMER RENTALS

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 260 Puritan Ave., July-Aug., $150; 6 rooms, playroom, 2 baths; insulated; garage; garden. WERNER, Bo. 8-6303.

Home Called Key In Holding Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lack of proper home surroundings and employment opportunities in home towns—not the lure of adventure—causes boys to leave home and become stranded in New York City's streets, according to George Hallwachs, Director of the Bureau of Community Service Society of New York. At the same time Mr. Hallwachs announced that the bureau had served 3,008 homeless boys in the past eight years and 61 during the past month.

"The Horatio Alger days, when a boy could always be sure of getting a job as a cash boy in a department store, a train news boy, or a street merchant, are gone forever, and boys know it," Mr. Hallwachs declared. "Being stranded in New York City today is no fun. Shining shoes, working in restaurants and other job opportunities open to the average boy, pay so little that boys endure real hardships.

"Among the boys who come to us for aid are many who would be willing to go back home, but many of them come from families on relief or families where the wage income is so low that the boys feel they should strike out for themselves rather than be a burden on their parents."

Honor Degree to Knudsen

DETROIT (AP)—An honorary degree of Doctor of Arts in Business Administration was conferred upon William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, by Wayne University here.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SUMMER BOARD

FOR a restful vacation in an attractive private home in the fragrant pines of the White Mountains, address Box 238, North Conway, N. H.

Vacation in Canada!

Bring the family to Buckhorn Lodge (on Kakartha Lakes, 18 mi. north Peterboro). The center of bass and muskie fishing; riding; tennis; golf; bathing; children's playground. Paved roads. Modern. Meals a specialty. Rates $19 to $25 Weekly.

Special rates for June and September
Write for reservation or illustrated booklet to
CHAS. D. McCAFFREY
R. R. 1, Lakefield, Ontario

THE BRIDGEWAY, on Salmon River, Lees-ville—Modern, comfort and charm; 200 acres private estate; sports, fine table; rates $25-$27 weekly; $4 daily; restricted; booklet. MRS. W. C. ROOT, P. O. East Hampton, Conn.

THE GREENLEAF, Kennebunk, Me.—Ideal place for restful vacation; cool, comfortable; near beach; excellent food. Write MRS. P. D. GREENLEAF.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ANNA SARGENT SMITH, piano instruction, theory, harmony for children and adults; attended Cortot School in Paris; formerly on faculty Heckscher Foundation. Ri 9-1143, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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For Quality
Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

Sefton's Ice Cream Shop
Prince and Fairfax Sts., Alexandria, Va.
An unusual variety of Delicious Homemade Ice Cream and Sherbet
Open Sundays

MAINE

AUBURN

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto and Other Forms
EVA B. HARVEY, Agency
Nellie F. Cook, Agent
11 Turner Street Tel. 4434

MAINE

AUBURN
(Continued)

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving — Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HARRIET LAWBY, Prop.
Complete Line of Harper Method Cosmetics
Harper Method and Rilling Permanents
704 Mfrs. Bank Bldg. Tel. 3016

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER BEDDING
You will find us amply provided with the right kind of sheets, pillow cases and blankets for your camp or cottage—and to help make sleeping at home more comfortable in warm weather.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

HIGH QUALITY Moderate Price
CERTAINTY of fine quality in a DIAMOND is enjoyed by recipient and giver
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers 521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

To be published June 6th
"NEXT TO VALOR"
J. Jennings—$2.75
Books reviewed and noted in The Christian Science Monitor may be purchased at
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

THE NEW HEINZ BEAUTY SALON
Modern, Spacious and Private
Featuring the Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
It waves closer and lasts longer
LIBBY BLDG. CONGRESS SQ.
3-5633

HARMON & NEWCOMB
INC.
593 Congress Street, Portland, Maine
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts
Fashion Park Clothes

Wedding Gifts
Sterling, China, Glass
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 Congress Street

Randall Coal McAllister
FUEL OIL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SELECT YOUR SUMMER SHOES
From These Famous Makes

Arch Preserver	8.75
Foot Delight	8.75
Physical Culture	6.50
Air Tred	5.00

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON — PORTLAND — BUMFORD

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sunoil Products

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store ....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Beach Wear
New Smartness about to invade the ocean and important beaches
HARRY G. EMMONS

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

DOVER

E. J. YORK
Tel. 1000 Main Office, 6 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
657 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

WATCHES
Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin
Gruen, Marmon
Latest models for both Ladies and Gentlemen
Charles F. Waterman
610 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

ROBERTS MARKET
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936
Birds Eye Frosted Foods, S. S. Pierce Associate Store, Swift's Branded Products, Native Poultry, Fish, Clams, Fruit and Vegetables.
Tel. 267 Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

Pyrofax Gas Service
in the Lakes Region of New Hampshire
Ralph H. Smith Co.
20 CANAL STREET

O'SHEA'S LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

SERVING
The Lake Winnipesaukee Region
We welcome vacation folks
THE LACONIA NATIONAL BANK
Bank Square, Laconia, N. H. Tel. 115

Depot. Sq. Filling Station
Expert Lubrication
Goodyear Tires Jenney Gas
Tel. 600 Laconia, N. H.

Exclusive Agents
for Elizabeth Arden's, Daggett & Ramsdell's, and Harriet Hubbard Ayer's
TOILET PREPARATIONS
24 hour film service
STORY DRUG STORE
528 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McLane & Taylor
for Distinctive Furs
Furs Stored and Cleaned
Repairing and Remodeling
The only cold fur storage in Manchester
CALL 1850 and 1851
624 WILLOW STREET

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Manufactured and Repaired
Free interior decorating service and advice
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 Elm Street Tel. 1903

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let Us Develop Your Pictures
Frames Made to Order
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Drapery Service
O. J. MALMGREN COMPANY
36 West Central
Tel. 7370

Save the surface and you save all!
Special Graining, Painting and Paper Hanging
KARL POLSON
34 MASSABESIC STREET
TEL. OFFICE 3146—Res. 4819-W

FOR BREAKFAST—Sugar Your Sanka With Domino Sugar. FOR LUNCH—Serve Moxie with Knox Gelatine Salad topped with that delicious Mazola Dressing. FOR DINNER—Creamed Chicken with Mueller's Noodles and Rumford Baking Powder Biscuits . . . all well seasoned with Worcester Salt. And the joy is yours in patronizing those national advertisers as well as the joy of the best foods. Buy today at
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
296—Phones—4567 815 Chestnut St.

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover St.

Milk and Cream
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 South Mammouth Road

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
for
Anniversary, Brides, Graduates
for
Small or Larger Prices
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Dependable Jewelers 926 ELM ST.

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Send FLOWERS
for Her Graduation
Reception, Anniversaries
It is a memory she will always love. Flowers for all occasions.
Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

This is the Season for Waxing and Polishing. Satisfactorily done. Don't forget Lee Tires
Jenney Service Station
24-HOUR SERVICE
— Corner Elm and Brook Sts. —

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Follow the Crowds
to
Pariseau's Surf Shop
Swim Suits that stand out in the style parade—they fit right. Shirt and Slack—the smartest to be seen.
All Accessories
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1008 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Ann's Smart Dresses
The Pick of the Season Fashions
They're Youthful Slenderizing Frocks
$3.95 $6.95
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk **GRADE PASTEURIZED**
Newport creamery Tel. 389
MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS, BUTTERMILK, BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE, CHOCOLATE, TOMATO JUICE, COTTAGE CHEESE

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

PAT'S SERVICE STATION
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
SUNOCO
27 Caleb Earl St. off Broadway
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

NOTICE
Turano's Beauty Shoppe
has been moved to
9 BROADWAY
PHONE 3460

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE
FASHIONS for a Fair Summer
802 MAIN STREET

BIBEE'S GROCERS
Lynchburg's Own Chain
FRESH VEGETABLES CHOICE MEATS
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BUNTING GLIDERS
$19.95
SECOND FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 32nd St.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
BEACH APPAREL
The newest style creation in Play and Swim Togs for women, misses and children.
Beach Shop—Plume Street, Second Floor

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

RICHMOND

T. & L. LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

FASHION SHOPPE
Fur Service
"Morgantown's only Storage Vault"
Phone 159 419 High St.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Hudson's Bay Company
WELL DRESSED MEN PREFER
STYLECREST
- Suits
- Coats
- Furnishings

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7835

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C-OP MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is not so much what you pay as what you get for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22636

Hudson's Bay Company
This name stands for CONFIDENCE. It has been expressed in the building of a million dollar store, to provide a comfortable centre in which to shop for every need with confidence.

Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality . . .
AT LOW PRICE
Choose a new 1939
LEONARD
Electric Refrigerator for lasting satisfaction
Prices from $149.50
CITY HYDRO
Boyd Bldg. Phone 848131

You'll Enjoy ...pping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg
- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

M. J. DILGER
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silverware
Diamonds
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairs. Official Time Inspector C. N. Railways.
100 OSBORNE ST.

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

SALISBURY HOUSE
A new location — River and Osborne one block from First Church
We are nearing our eighth birthday and are thankful indeed for the privilege of serving you.
QUALITY DOES COUNT

Moore's Beauty Shoppe
For the Permanent which is quicker, closer to the head, and more comfortable.
The Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Phone 501045 267 Kelvin St.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BATH BOX BY ELIZABETH ARDEN
A Special Kit Contains all the essentials for a luxurious bath. 2.50
G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Spring puts an accent on Green in Men's Wear!
HATS . . SUITS TOPCOATS
THE MEN'S SHOP
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear.
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

James Hope & Sons
LIMITED
Booksellers Stationers
Bookbinders Printers
Phone 2-2493 63 Sparks Street

Charles Ogilvy Limited
Fashionable Apparel
Fine Irish Linens
Rideau St. Ottawa Phone 6-0086

English Dinnerware
Spode Wedgwood
Coalport Royal Crown
Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Hardware for the Home
Tools, paints, kitchenware, builders' supplies
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE, Tels. 318-9

BUDGET
Service by the pound where everything is finished at no extra charge. this is the finest all finished service available and the low rate will surprise you. Telephone for particulars.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue
7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair)
HY 0404

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ONTARIO

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
Jewelers and China Importers
246 OUELLETTE AVE.

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish Your Home at
Baum & Brody LIMITED
Chatham at Perry Street

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
Cleaners of Distinction

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
COLD STORAGE
12 Months' Insurance
Telephone *BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
W. B. NOURSE Proprietor
Phone St. Eustache 609-12

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., LTD.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Celebrating
40 Years on St. James Street
Right in the heart of the financial district, we've been busy for forty years supplying quality apparel to discriminating men . . . at the most reasonable prices possible. We have decided to celebrate now by giving even greater values than ever so . . .
We're Offering
CELEBRATION VALUES
Right Now In
SUITS, HATS, SHOES and FURNISHINGS
Save While We Celebrate!
Max Beauvais Limited
3385 St. James Street W.
IN THE HEART OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers Ltd.
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN FORT QU'APPELLE MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
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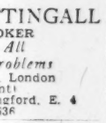

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Did You Ever Wonder

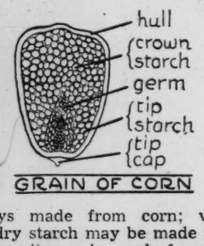
What the Difference Is Between Cornstarch And Laundry Starch?

Starch is present in every variety of plant known. Raw, it is a white, tasteless, odorless powder. The microscope reveals that starch consists of minute grains of various shapes. In each case, the shape of the grain is characteristic of the source of the starch. Experts readily can tell whether arrowroot starch, for example, is pure or whether it is mixed with the cheaper potato starch, by the difference in the shapes of the two starch grains.

Starch is manufactured for three main purposes: (1) **industrial**, such as sizing yarn and cloth, thickening mordants and colors in calico printing, etc.; (2) **food**, as cornstarch, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, etc.; and (3) **laundry**, for stiffening clothes.

The chief sources of industrial starch are potatoes, wheat, and rice; food starch comes from rice, cassave, corn or maize, and arrowroot; laundry starch comes from rice and corn or maize.

Cornstarch, as the name indicates, is made from corn or maize. Laundry starch and corn starch differ chiefly in that cornstarch is



GRAIN OF CORN

always made from corn; while laundry starch may be made from corn, or it may be made from rice or some other starch source. Chemically, however, cornstarch (the food) and laundry starch are the same.

Cornstarch is made from the endosperm or interior portion of the corn kernel. About 80 per cent of the commercial starch comes from corn. It is widely used as a laundry starch, in which use the hot iron changes the starch to dextrin and hardens it, thus stiffening collars and shirts.

As a purified starchy meal, cornstarch is familiar as an ingredient in the making of ice cream, custards, puddings, etc. As a thickening for sauces, gravies, etc., cornstarch has almost double the thickening power of flour. By special processing, cornstarch also becomes corn syrup, glucose, gums for stamps and envelopes, a substance for holding sand in shape in making casting, etc.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Odds and Ends

What, No Popcorn?

A survey of 200,000 American boys shows they spend an average of $39 each year, divided chiefly among the following items: Amusements (mostly movies), $16.29; ice cream, $7.64; candy, $5.46; soft drinks, $4.73; chewing gum, $3.07, and peanuts, $1.61.

A Woman's Privilege

In New York City, in the course of a year, some 8,000 marriage licenses are taken out and never used.

Flag Not Changed

The Danish flag has remained unchanged longer than any other flag in existence.

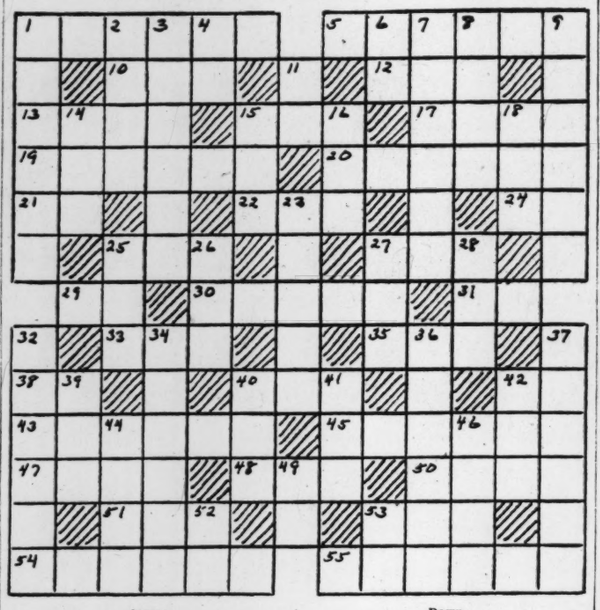
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Eighteen months. The bill also limits to $50,000 the amount to be spent on any building project financed wholly by the WPA.
2. The French submarine Phenix with 71 men aboard failed to appear after a dive on June 15. (The Japanese submarine I-63 sank on Feb. 2 with 81 men aboard; America's Squalus sank on May 23, with 26 unrescued; the British Thetis sank on June 1 with 99 fatalities.)
3. This has been recommended by President Roosevelt's financial advisers (Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Federal Reserve Chairman Eccles among them) to finance $1,000,000,000 of self-liquidating toll roads, bridges, etc., to stimulate business.
4. A new law reorganizes the bank directly under Reichsführer Hitler, and eliminates foreign shareholders.
5. No; by order of President Roosevelt, civilian instead of military supervisors henceforth will be used.
6. No; they will be permitted to establish a residence in Britain if they refrain from political activities.
7. That general admissions to the Fair be cut from 75 cents to 50 cents; that the Cavalcade of Centaurs, a Fair Corporation sponsored wild west show, be free until 7 p. m. to attract day crowds; that bus fares from the exhibits to the amusement area be cut to 5 cents.
8. France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands.
9. All news writers in Spain are directed to report what they wrote for the Government and against General Franco during the revolution.
10. Announcement is made that women under 25 are to be drafted for farm work.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What king of Israel succeeded Pekah?
5—What famous well gave its name to city of Beersheba?
10—What bird was common in Palestine?
12—Phinehas was one of two sons of whom?
13—Short journey is what?
15—Who was father of Cozbi?
17—Rainbowlike play of colors is called what?
19—Who was the other son of 12 Across?
20—Who was a descendant of Ephraim through Shuthelah?
21—What State raises many potatoes (abbr.)?
22—Who was son of Bela and grandson of Benjamin?
24—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
25—Who was one of sons of Jether?
27—What animal was worshipped by Egyptians?
29—If you were in Phoenix, Arizona, in what direction would you travel to reach Yuma (abbr.)?
30—In what city is Brigham Young University?
31—Exist.
33—A pasture is what?
35—The rebec was played with what?
38—What suffix is used to form collective numerals?
40—What is name of a river of Scotland?
42—Symbol for tantalum is what?
43—What plant grew on hills about Jerusalem?
45—What French painter was born in 1827?
47—Who was mother of Judah?
48—What is the part of blacksmith's anvil between face and base?
50—What river of Soviet Russia, Europe, flows to Volga?
51—What do you call cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
53—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
54—How many days hath September?
55—What is name of an Indian falcon?

Down

1—Who was 13th son of Heman?
2—St. Paul traveled to Rome on what?
3—Who was youngest of sons of Gilead?
4—Half an em is what?
6—In speaking of Biblical Naam, what pronoun would you use?
7—Who was one of David's sons?
8—The terek is a bird, ship, or tree—which?
9—Who was a son of Pahath-moab?
11—What was an early bronze coin of China?
14—A scepter is what?
15—Who was one of Gadites who dwelt in Bashan?
16—European bullfinch has breast, cheeks, and throat of what color?
18—What is Gaelic form of John?
23—What is a river of Switzerland and France?
25—What pointed instrument is used by saddlers?
26—What name is given to wallaba in Brazil?
27—Short-legged, stocky horse is called what?
28—What is a line or mark from which players at marbles shoot?
32—Who is hero of a Shakespeare play?
34—What Jewess was brought up by her cousin Mordecai?
36—What seaport of Ukraine is on Black Sea?
37—Who was fourth son of Ham?
39—Cyanine is what?
40—What is an emblem of morning freshness?
41—Reflux of tide is what?
42—A high, craggy hill is what?
44—What is a Hindu queen called?
46—What is a dwarfed tusk in certain Indian elephants?
49—What ending denotes past tense?
52—Point (abbr.).
53—What exclamation denotes inquiry?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Resolute

Few men have been more resolute in their intentions than Michael Faraday, the natural scientist. In his life, to purpose was to do; and to this he attributed much of his success.

Coming out of a lecture room one evening after the lights had been turned out, the great man dropped something he had been holding in his hand. As he was groping for it a student passed and remarked, "Never mind, if you don't find it tonight, tomorrow will do as well, I suppose."

"That is true," replied Faraday; "but it is of the gravest consequence to me, as a principle, that I be not foiled in my determination to find it."

Daily Quotation

IF thou canst not make thyself such a one as thou wouldest, how canst thou expect to have another in all things to thy liking.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

In Lighter Vein

Easily Identified

A city boy was out to take an inventory of a farm. He hadn't any experience in this type of work, but he managed to make a list of all the chattels and stock until he came to an animal which he was unable to identify—a goat.

So he 'phoned his boss, and said: "What do you call this thing that's around here with a rough coat that's worn out in spots, a white beard, and a long sad face."

To which his boss replied: "That must be the farmer!"—Wall Street Journal.

Habit

A banker in a business slump got a temporary job as a gasoline station attendant and a customer drawing up to the pump requested ten gallons of gas.

Said the banker: "How far are you traveling?"

The customer explained his journey in detail, whereupon the ex-banker said: "Dont you think you could get along with five?"—Wall Street Journal.

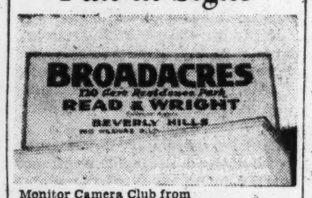
Daily Anecdote

Handel's Aim

When George Frederick Handel took his residence in England, his music earned royal welcome for him. King George III was so much impressed with "The Messiah" that he rose to his feet when the "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung, thus instituting the custom which modern audiences continue.

When a high official sought to praise Handel for an entertainment given in his town, the master answered: "My lord, I should be sorry if I only entertained them—I wish to make them better."

Fun in Signs



Monitor Camera Club from Charles P. Faling, Washington, D. C.

What about "'Rithmetic"?

Anyone Wish to Carry On?

"Who was our first President?" asked the lawyer, trying to test the intelligence of a witness.

"Washington," replied the witness.

"Right. And who was our second President?"

"John Adams."

"Correct."

There was a pause. "He's doing splendidly," whispered a friend of the lawyer. "Why don't you keep on?"

"I'm not sure who was the third President myself."

Hmm-m!

Mistress: "Mary, go to the library at once, and see if they have the book 'How to Remain Beautiful!'"

Maid: "Yes, ma'am; and shall I say that it is urgent?"—Berlinkske Tidende.

The Idle Rich

A country boy was taken on as a page in a wealthy family. One evening, just before dark, after having been called up to the drawing room, he returned to the kitchen laughing heartily.

"What's the matter?" asked the cook.

"Why," said the boy, "there are 12 of them up there and not one of them could draw the curtains. They had to send for me to do it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Obeying Orders

Instalment Collector: "See here, what do you mean? You've never made a single payment on your piano."

"Well, the company advertises: 'Pay as you play'."

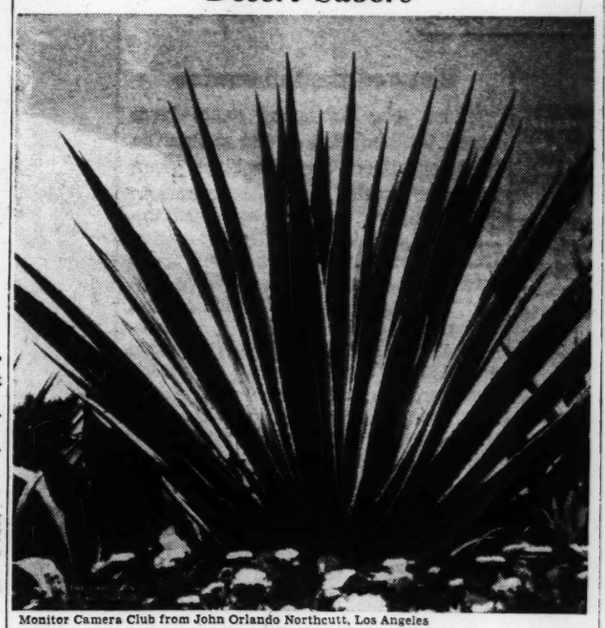
"What has that got to do with it?"

"I don't play."—Pearson's

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works.*
—Ps. 145:9.

Desert Sabers


Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. In the $1,735,000,000 WPA relief bill passed by the U. S. House of Representatives, how long may a worker remain on WPA rolls?
2. What was the fourth major submarine disaster of the year?
3. What is the purpose of the proposed Federal Toll Authority?
4. Who is now in complete control of the Reichsbank?
5. Is it true that America's CCC camps must now have military supervisors?
6. Has Britain denied a haven to ex-King Zog and Queen Geraldine of Albania?
7. What changes in the New York World's Fair prices are urged by a committee of concessionaires in the amusement area?
8. What countries are offering temporary refuge to the 907 Jewish refugees on board the German liner St. Louis?
9. How is Spain "purifying" its newspapermen?
10. What is the latest step taken by Germany to solve the problem of labor shortage?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Action Where It Was Needed

A country preacher once asked the masterful speaker, Henry Ward Beecher, how to keep an audience awake on a hot Sunday afternoon.

Beecher replied: "Have the usher take a good sharp stick," then he paused, as if giving the inquirer an opportunity to visualize the process, and concluded, "and use it to prod the preacher!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A woman working at a typewriter couldn't help but notice a cat that was walking up and down her driveway. The cat looked uncared for, and hungry. The woman was too busy to stop, she thought at first. But in a few minutes, she got up, went to the kitchen of the apartment, and set out a bowl of milk for the cat.

After a while the cat again walked past the window; and now it looked no longer lank, but well fed. It sat contentedly in the sun and washed its face.

The morning passed and it was noon. The woman at the typewriter was now hungry herself. But when she thought of lunch, she knew she would have to make a trip to a near-by store for supplies, and would need to give time to the preparation of food. She felt that the work she was doing must be finished, and decided she would do without lunch.

But in a few moments someone stepped on her porch; and she looked up to see the smiling face of her neighbor's cook—she was carrying a small tray. When inside, the cook set the tray, which had on it a delicious hot lunch, beside the woman's typewriter and said, "I just thought of you, and was sure you would like this."

Later the neighbor told the woman that she hadn't suggested to the cook that she take the tray over; but that the cook had asked permission to do so.

At first this seemed a little surprising, because although the woman and the neighbor were good friends, she knew the cook very slightly, and had seldom done more than speak to her.

But in thinking it over, the woman saw a fundamental point in the occurrence, and realized how truly simplicity answers to simplicity. A simple act of kindness, manifested in no more than a bowl of milk for a cat, had found its answering receptivity in a simple heart.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chvalkovský, František (frän'-tyĕ-shĕk kväl'-kôf-skē)—Envoy of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia to Berlin.

Ciano, Galeazzo (gä'-lā-ät'-tsō chä'-nō)—Foreign Minister of Italy.

Damrosch, Dr. Walter (dăm'-rŏsh)—American musician and conductor.

Geddes, Norman Bel (gĕd'-ĕz)—Designer of streamlined buildings, vessels, automobiles, and highways.

Greiser, Arthur (är'-toor grī'-zēr)—President of the Danzig Senate.

Koht, Halvdan (hälv'-dan kōt')—Norwegian Foreign Minister.

Patijn, J. A. N. (pä-tīn')—Foreign Minister of the Netherlands.

Somoza, Anastasio (ä'-nä-stä'-syō sō-mō'-sä)—President of Nicaragua.

Surits, Jacob (sōō-rīts')—Soviet Ambassador to Paris.

Thetis (thē'-tĭs; British pronouncing dictionaries give it as thĕt'-is)—British submarine which sank off Liverpool.

Vasquez, Esteban (ĕs-tā'-bän väs'-käs)—President of the Philippine Labor Union.

Zahle, Herluf (hĕr'-lōōf sä'-lĕ)—Danish Minister in Berlin.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

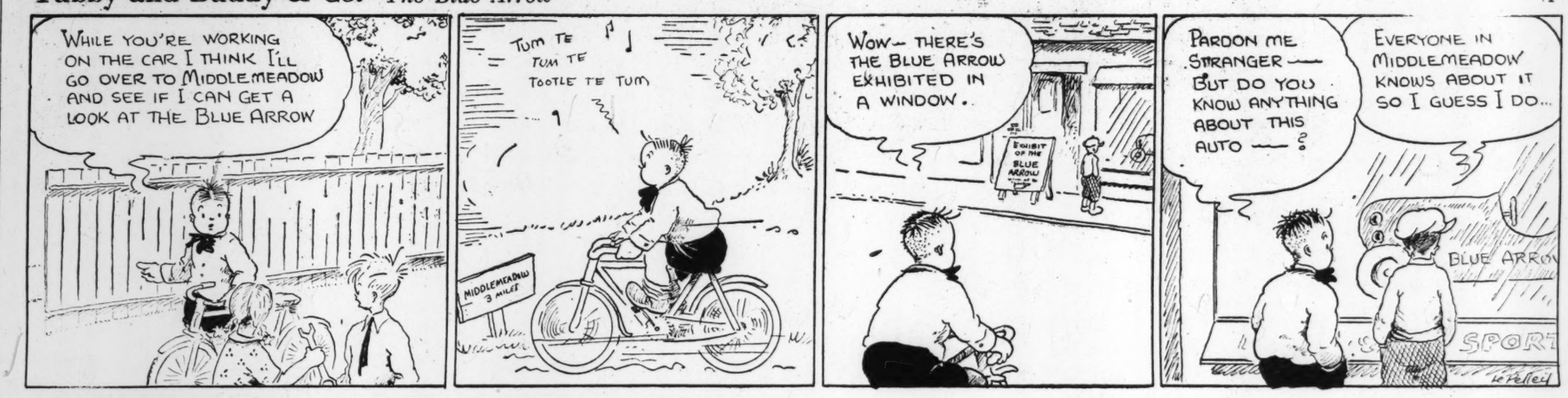
Balbo, Marshal Italo (bäl'-bō)—Italian Governor of Libya, Africa.

de Bergerac, Cyrano (sĕ'-rä'-nō' dē bĕr'-zhĕ-räk')—Title and hero of a play by Edmond Rostand.

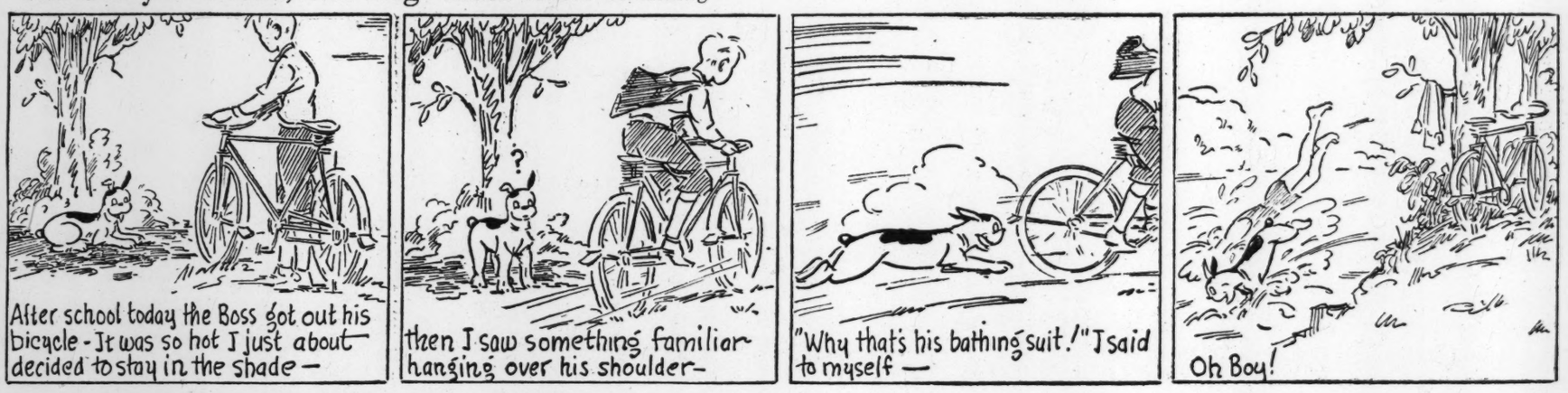
Quito (kē'-tō)—Capital of Ecuador.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Blue Arrow*


WHILE YOU'RE WORKING ON THE CAR I THINK I'LL GO OVER TO MIDDLEMEADOW AND SEE IF I CAN GET A LOOK AT THE BLUE ARROW
TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM
MIDDLEMEADOW 3 MILES
WOW— THERE'S THE BLUE ARROW EXHIBITED IN A WINDOW.
EXHIBIT OF THE BLUE ARROW
PARDON ME STRANGER— BUT DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS AUTO—?
EVERYONE IN MIDDLEMEADOW KNOWS ABOUT IT SO I GUESS I DO...
BLUE ARROW
SPORT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Almost Missed Something*


After school today the Boss got out his bicycle - It was so hot I just about decided to stay in the shade—
then I saw something familiar hanging over his shoulder—
"Why that's his bathing suit!" I said to myself—
Oh Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Many Critics*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW, MR. WUZZLEDUFF, WE'RE FOND," I SAID WITH PRIDE, "OF DRAKEVILLE'S POND.
"A WUZZLEDUFF ABHORS DISPUTES," HE SNAPPED. "YOU HAVE NO CHUTE-THE-CHUTES.
I'M SORRY THAT I CAME THIS WAY; BUT NOW I'M HERE, I'LL HAVE TO STAY."
SAID TED, "WADDLES, IT'S JUST TOO BAD YOU WROTE THAT 'VISIT DRAKEVILLE' AD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tientsin to Danzig

Tientsin and Danzig may be nearer to each other politically than they are on the map. But even politically they are probably farther apart than events would make them appear.

This of course is of slight comfort to Great Britain at the moment. It must be, at the least, irritating to Downing Street to have to concern itself with a Japanese challenge to British prestige in the Far East just when all that prestige is needed to meet another challenge in Europe. Nevertheless, British statesmen and others who are intent on building a defensive front in Europe will not be over-impressed by the timing of Dr. Goebbel's speech in Danzig, where he forecast the return of the Free City to Germany.

The anti-Comintern Powers apparently feel that the next-best thing to having a complete understanding among themselves is to seem to have one. Thus if the Tientsin disturbance can be made to appear part of a concerted plan of action by the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo group, this group will be only too glad to have it so. For then the democratic front will appear by pseudo-contrast to be immobile and hesitant; smaller nations will be impressed by the precision and dynamics of the Axis and conversely by the strategic embarrassment of the defensive bloc; the members of the defensive bloc themselves will tend to lose confidence in their ability to match the seemingly masterful diplomacy of their rivals.

But there is less reason today to fear, or to hope, that this effect will follow ostensible parallel action by the anti-Comintern Powers. The confidence of the democratic nations is in an upswing whose momentum will not be so easily checked. Not simply the possession of means to meet force with force if need be, but a unifying determination among the free peoples to stand concertedly for values which are being challenged by the methods of the dictator states, should encourage democratic statesmen to play their strong hand strongly.

Beyond this, the Japanese are stating their position with regard to foreign interests in China in a way which threatens not only the British but the American position there also. American interests in Tientsin may be small, but on the principle which protects British interests in Tientsin, American interests in all China rest. When a threat to these interests in the East is accompanied by a threat to their European defenders, America's part in the world struggle becomes plainer to the average American.

Thus, if Germany, Italy and Japan had a working agreement among themselves they would do best to hide it, lest its disclosure unify those Great Powers who might feel menaced by it. So long as the actions and the objects of the anti-Comintern Powers remain so similar they must in any case have that effect in some degree. But this is a reason not for concern but for confidence among democratic states.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Netherlands, Belgium and France for admitting 907 temporary Jewish refugees from Germany who cruised for five weeks on the liner St. Louis in search of temporary shelter until able to enter the United States under quota. The ship was on its way back to Germany—from which the refugees had been driven—when the word of a port of welcome was received.

Kindness in the Air

When Arthur Buckalew and his wife left Tucson, Arizona, for Oakland, California, to look for work, they left their dog Sport behind them, in a neighbor's care. Although Sport is "just an ordinary dog," he would not be reconciled to his owners' absence. He haunted the grounds of his accustomed home and refused to eat. Day and night he whined in loneliness. Finally his grief was too much for Miss Mary Hughston, another neighbor, and she took the dog to Oakland by plane to his "family," who seemed as happy as Sport at the reunion.

"The neighbors in Tucson must think I'm slightly crazy," said the good Samaritan, "but that dog's misery was just too touching for a mere human to understand."

Perhaps this dog's devotion may remind animal owners everywhere, on the threshold of the vacation season, not to leave their pets unprovided for when they leave town. Alas, many dogs are not even turned over to a kind neighbor, but left to fend for themselves, hungry, thirsty and lonely. These are the days when a pet needs and deserves a friend.

Men and the Submarine

Those who for many years have urged the abolition of the submarine by international agreement are given further material for their arguments by the sinking of three naval submarines in peacetime practice operation in the last month—a series of disasters which caused the loss of 26 American, 71 French and 99 British officers and men.

With the addition of the Phenix to the list of foundered craft on which the names of the Squalus and the Thetis were written only a few weeks ago, humanitarians will feel special regret that the governments of the world have become so unreceptive to proposals for arms reduction as to make an agreement on this point virtually impossible at this time. Until the world is more ready for co-operative measures of this sort, however, it is important that the submarine be regarded as subject to man's control and that continued improvements be made in devices for its safe operation, in the efficiency of the crews and in rescue methods.

In this connection, a factor that is often overlooked is the effect on the minds of the crews of superstitions accepted by themselves, their families or the public. Too often there is unthinking acquiescence in the flippant remark that "accidents do happen," in the fatalistic fear that disasters "go in three's," or in the unjustified belief that every submarine mishap is a fatal one. There is no basis for such assumptions. The need is for the forthright rejection of such superstitions. When fear is thus removed, men may proceed with more assurance in their development and utilization of machines for the mastery of space and they will find a greater ability to control the instruments of their own making.

From Vinegar Bend

"There isn't a project desired at Squedunk or Yellow Rabbit or Vinegar Bend . . . that your local Chamber of Commerce doesn't meet and resolute, and frighten . . . the Congressman or Senator representing that bailiwick to obtain the approval and appropriations for the project."

These frank words of Senator Pat Harrison to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are recalled by Richard Lee Strout in the Monitor Magazine Section of last Saturday in an article which analyzes and explains in great measure the paradox of why most American citizens are for economy in the abstract and for expenditure in the concrete, especially when it comes to getting Federally aided public works for their home town.

Never was there a greater truism than that the whole is equal to the sum of its parts, and never was this more truly applicable than to the aggregate of pork barrel projects, WPA, PWA or outright Federal undertakings, which today constitute the largest single factor in keeping the United States budget unbalanced.

If economy is to be achieved in the large, it must be achieved in the items which make up the total. There are proposals now that the spending program should be continued as a permanent policy and perhaps be camouflaged by use of a double budget. This would abandon even cyclical balancing of the budget and tend toward government planning everywhere. If this change comes about, it probably will be the result not so much of conscious intent as of the clamor of communities for bridges, waterworks, postoffices, playgrounds, sewage disposal plants, forest preserves, CCC camps, river dredgings, welfare clinics, city halls, and drainage projects at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

Does this mean that Vinegar Bend and all the little or big municipalities with aspiring mayors and chambers of commerce must do without improvements to their communities? No. It does mean that they ought to endeavor more to do for themselves those things that are for distinctly local benefit and to take pride in what they can accomplish by their own efforts rather than in what they can get out of a national jackpot.

To be sure, there are taxes raised on a national scale now which have their origin in all the little Squedunks and Podunks and Pleasantvilles rather than in the metropolis where they happen to be paid to the revenue collector. But it will be vastly better if these can be apportioned back to the states and municipalities on some regular, orderly basis, and hence be spent under local responsibility, than for them to be a continual subject of political pulling and hauling, favor-seeking, exertion of personal influence and multiplied local pressures.

"Woodman, Spare That Tree!"

The Bookshelf

Canada in Today's World

By his own confession, Prof. F. R. Scott does not pretend to know all the answers. He has set out to develop a "photograph of social facts" in his study of modern Canada. But he has done a bit more than that. Occasionally, he cannot help forsaking his camera for an X-ray. The result is a more than usually lucid picture of the Dominion.

CANADA TODAY (New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50) in its original form was written to document the second unofficial conference on British Commonwealth Relations which was held in Sydney last year. Thus its purpose was to present a broad elementary picture of the Dominion and its problems. Few omnibus books in the elaborate bibliography on Canada do a better job.

And of course—as was discerned even before the visit of the King and Queen—Canada's relations with the Empire play an overshadowing role. Complex as this relationship is, Professor Scott is conscious of the fact that in the final analysis, much of current policy simmers down to whether or not, in the event of war, Canada would fight beside Britain. And he leaves the impression that the Canadian talk of "neutrality" still responds to the historic dictum that Canada feels "free to keep out of minor wars in which Britain might be engaged, but not free to keep out of major wars."

* * *

Against this background, the stresses between French and British Canadians, between parties and groups, appear more understandable. Yet the professor of law at McGill University pleads for extensive, peace-time study of Canada's international position—a study which will give the advantages of ordered conclusions instead of action taken under the stress of prejudicial circumstance.

Professor Scott achieves a successfully succinct definition of the none-too-clear international objective of Canada today. It is, he writes, a three-fold policy "of emphasizing Parliament's freedom of choice without explaining what it means, providing legislation to assist neutrality in non-British wars, and proceeding with military preparations which lend themselves to some form of participation in the next war in which Great Britain is engaged."

But when it comes to British policy, predeterminations of focus appear to affect Professor Scott's photograph. He finds a substantial distrust of British influence and policy since Munich. Nor does it take much imagination to conclude that he numbers himself among the "many" who he says "have passed from distrust to positive belief that British leadership is no longer a guarantee that the principles of democracy are to be maintained."

* * *

His feeling is that if the intra-Commonwealth problems could be based on an active League, the problems would be solved. But since there is no such League, and no apparent attempt to re-establish it, he concludes that regional pacts may provide Canada with the answer to its international relations. He suggests entrance into the Pan-American Union as one such possible step.

But the space limitations of Professor Scott's book apparently do not permit him to enter into a discussion of the various objections which have so far kept Canada out of the Pan-American grouping. Similarly, many readers will feel that he has not devoted adequate attention to the relations of the United States and Canada. Admittedly the work is intended to consider Canada in its basic relation to the Commonwealth. But the brief attention devoted to the Dominion's association with the United States leaves a number of plates still in the hypo.

Yet any omnibus volume must be a tour de force. And Professor Scott has done admirably in his study of the geography, population, economy, politics, nationalism, and constitutional problems of Canada. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs, under whose auspices the book is issued, has well served its chartered purpose of promoting "knowledge and understanding" of today's Canada. Gx.

Remember the Cotton Surplus

The Emporia Gazette [Kansas], which continues to look with amused eyes on the effete habits of the East, can no doubt explain how more than 100 inmates of the State penitentiary were on strike because they had been deprived of their silk underwear. Perhaps there are statistics available to show that there are more silk pajamas in Kansas in jail than outside.—*New York Times.*

Recovery Still Presses

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

There is one common denominator through which most current events in Washington and the nation can be appraised, and that is the problem of recovery. We discuss the subject less than we did; we are bored with it; but it is still fundamental. Present legislative wrangles, 1940 politics, and foreign policy are all tied up with the long-delayed and still laggard return of better times. Moreover, it is entirely clear that coming political events in America will be largely determined by our internal economic position. As Mr. Hoover remarked with wry satisfaction in Minneapolis last week on his way back to California: "The issue of the next campaign is going to be recovery."

We are still in the midst of what the business writers call the "1939 pause." The steady and marked improvement which the Administration economists had forecast for this year has not taken place, unless the increase in the indexes for just the last week proves to be its beginning, and business activity has remained more or less on a quivering bumpy plateau well below the 1937 heights.

* * *

The relief system, with not only its alleviation of distress and disturbances among the unemployed but its stimulus to consumption as well, paints over the outward earmarks of depression in many of our communities. Traveling a bit in the last few weeks, we have noticed—as doubtless many other more widely traveling readers have done—that the face of American town and country is still rather smiling. The marks of dilapidation and stagnation which were apparent in earlier depression years are not so apparent now. The stores seem fairly busy—though a shallow index, of course—and farm income is holding on fairly well. Were it not for the relief system, things would be very different, Congress would be jumping at the crack of hunger-marchers, and the Administration would probably be fully discredited. Radical remedies might be on their way.

As it is, therefore, one might almost say that the body politic is in a state of suspended animation, and it is an important question whether it will come out from it in 1940 for the election. Congress's apathy this session in the face of fundamental conditions that were far from satisfactory is a product of this generally dulled atmosphere.

* * *

At long last, of course, the legislators have settled down to a spurt of activity unprecedented in this somnolent session. Reason is that two important bills have to be put through before June 30: the tax and relief bills. Both will get in just under the wire. All other "must" legislation with the exception of neutrality could be passed almost as quickly, and Congress could get out of town in early July—if there weren't the fundamental dispute over neutrality.

The prospect is that the tax and relief bills will be enacted feverishly into law within the next fortnight. Shortly thereafter there probably also will be passed the Social Security Amendments, the T. V. A. bill, and one or two other relatively noncontroverted matters. Numerous other schemes, like alteration of the National Labor Relations Act or the Wage-Hours Act, will be left by the wayside.

On balance, the work of this session shows the anti-New Deal swing of last November's elections. But it also significantly fails to indicate a sweeping reaction, and it is quite apparent that the President and his policies still enjoy a certain quiet authority even in Congress.

* * *

In three fields, principally, the work of this session ought to be encouraging to business. The revisions of the relief law were all along lines indicated by right-wing criticism; the T. V. A. deal permitting equitable purchase of Tennessee Electric Power Company properties points the way to better relations with the utilities; the Social Security changes should be greatly helpful to every businessman in taxes on the returns he will have to file during the coming three years.

On the other hand, it is evident that business distrust of the Administration remains, is not being removed, and is affected but little by various appeaseful gestures. Therefore, if business faces the prospect of a third term, it is no wonder that the "1939-pause" continues. And politically speaking the outlook is just as obscure as that. Certain anti-New Deal and Republican strategists have adopted the plan of not mentioning the third term much, they have decided that they must hold their fire until they see the whites of their enemies' actual declarations. To talk much against the third term now, they say, would be to accustom the public to the idea. They want to open their offensive with a big blast, some months hence. For this reason, these oppositionists have persuaded Senator Rush D. Holt (D.), West Virginia to withhold his anti-third-term resolution from the present session.

* * *

These tactics may be good or bad, but at least they give the opportunity for New Dealers to keep on talking favorably about the prospect of President Roosevelt to run again, without open challenge. The President's western trip, now expected to start about July 2, is generally understood to be a political survey tour intimately connected with the third term.

From every viewpoint, it would be to President Roosevelt's interest to stimulate business confidence and assist recovery in the coming year. If any assumptions regarding his personal actions were safe, one could assume that he would avoid surprises and be nice to business in the months ahead. Congress approaches its end generally on that note.

With the neutrality battle on one side—peaceful weeks and months in American internal affairs seem to be ahead. But they are the lull before the big wind of 1940.

Glad to Pay Taxes!

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I've just paid the second installment of my Federal income tax. It's too much money.

I've just read the Intimate Message from Washington in which your Richard L. Strout urges more taxes on the chaps (like himself and me) in the middle income brackets. It's still too much money.

Just the same, I agree with him. But my reasons are different.

My reasons are that I have lived abroad. You may say that has nothing to do with taxes. It has. Not just the fact that they tax people (like Mr. Strout and myself) plenty in many countries over there. Mr. Strout can probably give you statistics about that—which I can't. What I'm concerned with is what they (folks like Mr. Strout and I) get for their money.

One thing they get is the privilege of having other folks open their mail and listen to their telephone conversations. If you don't believe it I can name you half a dozen or more countries where the things we know as constitutional guarantees don't exist.

Another thing they get is the privilege of believing that their government is always right. They get their history rewritten to suit that Government. They don't have the problem, or the bother, of thinking for themselves.

Then, too, many of them have the privilege of knowing in advance how the courts will decide in any case that has a "political aspect." They are relieved from the crudities of abstract justice and the independent judiciary which Mr. Strout and I are taxed to maintain.

There are other things. They all add up to what Mr. Strout and I call individual liberty. He and I pay taxes for a lot of things. But perhaps the most important of them is to support a system of government in which the integrity of the individual conscience is still considered.

Too much money? Taxes are always too much money! But either for Mr. Strout's reasons, or my reasons—perhaps for both—I'm willing to put an extra flourish over my signature on the check to the Collector of Internal Revenue. QUIDNUNC

Cambridge, Mass.

"Free Land for Railroads?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has lived beside a land grant railroad for nearly fifty-six years, the article "Free Land For Railroads?" caused mingled sensations.

I came to Puget Sound over the Northern Pacific Railway on one of the first trains that came. We could ride only to the Columbia River, where we ferried the Snake River and took the Oregon Short Line to Portland, and then by steamboat to Kalama, Wash., from which point trains ran to Tacoma, the terminus of the system. Some two or three hundred miles of the line were yet to be built, including the heaviest construction. Did the corporation fulfill its contracts? The land grant included every other section for forty miles one way, and about nineteen hundred the other, from St. Paul to Tacoma, and the company reserved all minerals underground. The Government set the price of land, I believe, at $1.25 per acre, ordinarily, but within the land grant strip, it was $2.50, and that was what the corporation was supposed to charge. It was alleged, however, that instead of selling to the public as the terms of the charter read, it sold solid blocks of its heaviest and most valuable timber lands to a certain "Timber Baron" at private sale.

But before this took place, the company deserted its own terminus at Tacoma, built a "cut off" to Auburn, abandoned the Buckley line for overland business, and transferred its headquarters body and breeches to Seattle. When auto business became popular, our local train service didn't pay, so now we have no trains at all.

Buckley, Wash. H. W.

First Festival of American Composers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt in a recent speech dedicating a museum of art in New York stated that the democratic form of government was vital to the growth and development of art.

We must go further than this and say that the channels, through which and by which art is to flourish, must be kept open for the expansion of art.

I refer specifically at this time to two channels, namely, opera and symphony orchestra. We all know the channels through which this music should be nurtured have been practically closed in the past to American genius. We are presenting here in Los Angeles late in the month of June, the first festival ever given in the United States by native-born composers. These concerts are open to the public that they may hear for the first time the works of outstanding American composers.

HENRI LLOYD CLEMENT, SEC.
Native American Composers
Los Angeles, Calif.

Spanish Relief Campaign

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With great interest we read the article by Janet H. Perry in The Christian Science Monitor. Her description of the plight of the Spanish refugees now in France and of what is being done for them tallies with reports we receive from the International Co-ordinating Committee in Paris to which the Medical Bureau and North American Committee is affiliated.

We would like, however, to call to your attention an omission in Miss Perry's story which particularly affects American aid to the 450,000 Spanish refugees. In listing the names of the organizations aiding the refugees, she makes no mention of the International Co-ordinating Committee with its three subsidiary organizations, the Centrale Sanitaire Internationale, the Office International Pour L'Enfance, and the International Food Commission. These are the organizations through which funds collected in this country by the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign are administered.

The Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign is now conducting a nationwide campaign for $1,000,000 through its 175 local chapters and a large number of participating national organizations. Funds collected are used for the immediate relief of refugees in French camps and also for the transportation of refugees to Latin America. Because many thousands of Americans are contributing to this campaign and their contributions are ultimately administered by the International Co-ordinating Committee, we would appreciate very much if you would make this correction in your column. HERMAN F. REISSIG
Executive Secretary Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York

Kingly Reminiscence?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The hot dog picnic which worried so many Americans is all over. The King and Queen have gone home. But it may be a fact on some distant day when just the right tang is in the air, and the King is reminiscing in his stately halls amongst the polished armor, he might try to recall a lingering American taste, and perhaps even let a sigh escape his lips . . . muttering ever so softly, "Wow, what I wouldn't give for a hot dog right now . . . with everything!" P. L.

Boston